

A  
PROSPECT  
O F  
HUNGARY,  
A N D  
TRANSYLVANIA.  
With a Catalogue of the Kings of the  
one, and the Princes of the other ;  
Together with an account of the qualities  
of the Inhabitants, the Commodites of the Countries,  
the chiefest Cities, Towns, and Strong-holds,  
Rivers, and Mountains.

Whereunto is added  
An Historical Narration of the bloody Wars amongst them-  
selves , and with the *Turks* ; continued to this present  
Year 1664.

As also  
A brief Description of *Bohemia*, *Austria*, *Bavaria*, *Steirmark*,  
*Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, *Moravia*, *Silesia*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*,  
and some other adjacent Countries contained in  
a Mapp affixed hereunto :

In which Mapp all the places that are in the power of the *Turk*,  
have a Crescent, or half Moon over them ; and those in  
the possession of the Christians have a Cross.

L O N D O N ,  
Printed for *William Miller* at the Gilded Acorn in *St Pauls Church-*  
*yard*, near the little North Door. 1664.

A  
PROLOGUE  
TO  
THE  
TEN  
COMMANDMENTS  
AND  
THE  
BIBLE  
WITH A  
SELECT  
COLLECTION OF  
PIECES OF  
WISDOM  
AND  
MORAL  
INSTRUCTION  
FOR  
THE  
EDUCATION  
OF  
CHILDREN  
BY  
JAMES  
THOMAS  
HARRISON  
LONDON  
PRINTED  
FOR  
T. C. DODS  
AT  
THE  
CROWN  
IN  
NEW  
STREET  
1790

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A circular library stamp with a double-line border. The outer ring contains the text "CITY LIBRARY" at the top and "NEW YORK CITY" at the bottom. The inner circle is divided into four quadrants by a cross; the top-left quadrant contains "JULY", the top-right "1968", the bottom-left "1968", and the bottom-right "JULY".

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GME 4/F

WILLIAM BROWN, JR., would go to jail if he were found guilty.

and the other two were in the same condition.

III. BORRIBUS EQUINOXIALIS INFLATIONE

• CHURCH LEADERSHIP •

...and the following day I had a long walk along the coast.

**ANSWER** *What is the best way to learn?*

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Vol. 8, 13 of 1964 (July) Part 2

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•FOOT, 2000, 1930-32, BOSTON, MASS.

10. The following table gives the number of hours worked by each of the 100 workers.



# The Description of the Kingdom of Hungary, with the History of the late Wars, and Changes there.



*Hungary* is bounded on the East with *Transylvania*, and *Walachia*: On the West with *Stiria*, or *Steirmark*, *Austria*, and *Moravia*: On the North with the *Carpathian Mountains*, which are a long and craggy ledge of Hills, beginning near the City of *Presburg*, and the borders of *Austria*, and so pass on in a continual course till they come to the very *Euxine Sea*, dividing *Hungary* from *Poland*, and parting *Transylvania*, and *Moldavia*, from *Russia nigra*, and *Podolia*, two Provinces of the *Polonian Kingdom*: and on the South with *Sclavonia*, and some part of *Dacia*.

*Hungary* described.

*Hungary* extendeth in length from *Presburg*, along the *Danow*, to the borders of *Transylvania*, for the space of three hundred *English miles*, & one hundred and ninety of the same miles in breadth: The longest Summers Day in the Southern parts, is fifteen hours, and a half, and not above sixteen hours in the Northernmost parts. *Hungary* is commonly divided into the *Upper Hungary*, and the *Lower*: The *Upper* lies on the North of the River *Danow*, out of the bounds, and territories of the *Roman Empire*: The *Lower* lies on the South of the *Danow*, and comprehends all *Pannonia Inferior*, and part of *Superior*, which were formerly two *Roman Provinces*.

The length, & breadth of it.

The Division of it.

The *Upper Hungary* is subdivided (before the coming in of the *Turks*) into thirty two Counties, that is to say, twenty four on the West side of *Tibiscus* (or the River *Tisza*) and eight on the East side of the same River. The *Lower* is divided into eighteen Counties, of which ten were between the *Danow*, and the River *Drau*, and the other six between



the *Danow*, and the River *Savus*. But this Division, and the Subdivisions depending upon it, being, since the coming in of the *Turks* almost out of use, we will now look upon it as it stands divided for the present (or lately did) betwixt the Emperor, as King of *Hungary*, by a mixt Title of Descent, and Election, and the Great *Turk*, as Lord of the most part of it by Arms and Conquest, two parts of three at least being in his Possession.

The chief  
Towns in  
the Em-  
perors  
Part.

The chief places in the Emperors Part are, 1. *Sabria*, anciently the chief City of *Pannonia Superior*, by the *Hungarians* called *Kimaronrbath*, and by the Dutch, *Leibnits*. 2. *Stridon*, the Birth-place of *St Jerome*, one of the four chief Fathers of the *Larine Church*, situate in the confines of *Hun-gary*, and *Dalmatia*, commonly called *Strigman*. 3. *A-  
gria*, a Bishops See. 4. *Nitri*, a Bishops See also, on the River *Boch*. 5. *Sopran*, on the Borders of *Austria*. 6. *Komara*, a strong piece, standing in an Island of the same name, made by the *Danow*. 7. *Presburg* on the edge of *Austria*, on the North side of that River, called by the *Latines*, *Poffonium*: It's seated in a pleasant healthful Country on the River *Lyet*, which there falls into the *Danow*: in the Suburbs whereof, upon the top of an high Mountain, standeth a Stately Castle, the ordinary residence of the Emperors, as Kings of *Hungary*. For though it be a little City, and not very beautiful, yet being secured by the neighborhood of *Austria*, it hath been made the Regal City of *Hun-gary* since *Buda* was lost. Before the walls hereof died Count *Dampier*, one of the chief Commanders of the Emperor *Ferdinand the second*, in the wars of *Hungary*, and *Bohemia*. 8. *Gran*, called *Strigonum*, which was taken by the *Turks*, *Anno Christi* 1534, and won again by the Christians 1595, at which time *S Thomas Arundel* of *Wardour Castle* in *Wiltshire*, carried himself so gallantly by forcing the Water-Tower, and taking thence with his own hands, the *Turkish* Banner, that the Emperor *Rodolph* created him a Count of the Empire, and King *James* afterwards made him Lord *Arundel of Wardour*. It is seated on the *Danow*, but opposite to the mouth of the River *Gran*, which arising in the upper

*Sr Tho.  
Arundels  
valour.*

*Mis re-  
ward.*

*Hungary.*

Hungary, doth there end its course. Its also the seat of an Archbisshop, who is the Primate of Hungary. 9. Raab, which stands on the meeting of the Danow with the River Rab, coming out of the Lower Hungary: its called in Latine *Faurinum*. It was heretofore memorable for being the boundary of the two Pannonia's, Superior, & Inferior, hereabouts divided. Of late its famous for a strong Fortress against the Turks, by whom it was taken *Anno Christi* 1594. but not long after again recovered by the Industry of Monsieur de Vandre Court, a French Gentleman. 10. Newful, or New-hausel, a strong Town in the higher Hungary, not far from the Spring-head of the River Gran, which in the year 1621. proved fatal to that great Commander the Count of Bucquo, who at the sieg: hereof (the Town being kept by the Hungarians against the Emperor Ferdinand the second) lost his Life. For going privately to view some places of advantage whereby to make a general assault, he fell into an Ambush of Hungarians, who suddenly set upon him, discomfited his small Party, killed, first his Horse under him, and at last himself, having in that Skirmish received sixteen wounds. Here was also slain with him at the same time, Torquato, an Italian Prince, Count Verango, a Spanish Earl, and one of the Gouragas, of the house of Mantua. It is lately taken by the Turk. 11. Altenbourg. 12. Tockay, both of them strong by the natural site: and 13. Castel-Novo, made strong by Art.

Places of most Importance in the Turks possession, are 1. Buda, by the Dutch called Hoffen. This City is unevenly seated amongst Hills, on the South side of the Danow, but in the most fruitful part of all the Country; Its exceeding strongly fortified, and adorned with many fair buildings, both private and publick; and furnished with some Medicinal Baths, which owe much of their pomp, and sumptuousness to their New Masters, the Turks, who took it from the Christians, *August 20. Anno Christi* 1526. Solymar the Magnificent being present at the taking of it. Before that time, it was the seat Royal of the Kings of Hungary, and the chief City of the Kingdom; As now it is the seat of the chief Bassa, or Lord Lieutenant for the Grand Signier. 2. Abba Regalis,

The chief  
Towns in  
the Turkey  
part.

It was  
this last  
year bur-  
nedown  
by Count  
Serini.

*Regalus*, by the Dutch called *Stul-Weisenburg*, situated between the *Danow* and the *Dravus*, strongly, but unwholsomly seated in the midst of an inaccessible Marish, which is joyned to the firm land by three broad Causeys, blocked up at the ends with three great Bulworks. But notwithstanding its strong situation, it was taken by the *Turks*, *Anno Christi* 1543. Before which time, it was the usual place, both for the Coronation, and Interment of the Kings of *Hungary*. 3. *Volne*, on the *Danow*, taken in the same year also. 4. *Fiese kirken*, called in *Latine* *Quing*; *Ecclesia*, from five Churches init. A Bishops See, which was taken by the *Turks*, *Anno Christi* 1566. and gave them a great command upon the River *Dravus*, upon which it is seated. 5. *Sirmisch*, situated between the *Danow* and *Savus*, noted for yielding the best Wines, but it is a City otherwise of no estimation for the present, though formerly of the most account in all this Province, the *Metropolis* of *Pannonia inferior*: honoured with the presence and personal residence of many of the Emperors, and in those respects made the Stage of many great and memorable Actions. Here was held a Council against the Heretick *Photinus*, Bishop of this City, who held, that Christ had no existence of God the Father, till he was conceived, and born of the Virgin *Mary*, *Anno Christi* 356. 6. *Zigeth*, a strong Town, situate on a Marish ground on the North side of the River *Dravus*, which was taken by *Solyman* the Magnificent, *Anno Christi* 1566, who there ended his Days. 7. *Kerefture*; nigh unto which, in the year 1596 *Mahomet* the third gave unto the Christians so great an overthrow, that probably, if he had pursued his Victory, he had made a full Conquest of all *Hungary*. 8. *Mursa*, upon the confluence of the *Dravus*, and the *Danow*. 9. *Belgrade*, on the confluence of the *Savus* and the *Danow*: called by the Dutch, *Greek Weissenburg*: Its called *Bilgrad* from the beautiful situation of it. Its hemmed in on the North with the *Danow*, on the East with the *Savus*, on the other sides its defended with very strong Walls, deep Ditches, and impregnable Ramparts. It belonged anciently to the Despots of *Servia*, by whom it was consigned over to *Sigismund*, King of *Hungary*, as best able to keep it, the Despot being

being satisfied with Lands and other Territories of a better value. Heretofore it was the Bulwark of Christendom against the *Turks*, who received before it many great, and notable repulses, of which the most memorable were those of *Amarath* the second, and *Mahomet the Great*: It was taken at last (to the great loss, and shame of the Christian world, who relieved not the besieged in due time) by *Solyman the Magnificent*,  
*Anno Christi 1520.*

On the North side of the Upper *Hungary*, there is, 10. *Pesth*, over against *Buda*, on the River *Danow*. 11. *Vaccia*, on the same River, a Bishops See. 12. *Coloza*, an Archbishops See, on the same River also. 13. *Zegedin*, on the West side of the River *Tibiscus*. 14. *Temeswar*, on the East of that River towards *Transylvania*: which is the ordinary residence of a *Turkish Bassa*. 15. *Gyula*, a strong Town on the Borders of *Transylvania*, which was betrayed by *Nicholas Kerefken*, the Governor thereof, in the last year of *Solyman*, upon promise of a great reward: But *Selimus*, the Son of *Solyman*, caused him to be shut up in a Barrel, knocked full of nails, with the points inwards, and so to be tumbled up and down till he dyed most miserably. On the Barrel there was this Inscription written: *Here receive the reward of thy Covetousness and Treason: Gyula, thou soldest for Gold. If thou beest not faithful to Maximilian, thy Natural Lord, neither wilt thou be true to me.* 16. *Singidon*, on the South side of *Gyula*, betwixt which, and *Belgrade* are the Fields of *Maxon*, famous for the slaughter of fifty thousand *Turks*, slain here in Battel, under the prudent conduct of *John Huniades*: *Anno 1456.*

The People of *Hungary* are strong of Body, but somewhat rude of behaviour, respecting neither the Liberal Arts, nor Mechanick Trades. The greatest aspersion is the name of a *Coward*, which cannot be wiped off, without the killing of a *Turk*, after which they are privileged to wear a Feather, and by the number of their Feathers to shew how many *Turks* they have slain in Battel. They delight in Wars, & like no Trade better, desiring rather to live upon other mens labors, than upon their own. They are extream covetous, yet they have rather a desire, than any Art to enrich themselves, permitting

The quality of the People.

mitting the *Dutch* to engross all their Trading, and to manage such Commodities as their Country yields, which is the cauie (seconded by the oppressions of the *Turks*, and *Austrian Family*, under whom they are) that none of them rise to any considerable Wealth. And for such as have lands, they grow poorer every Day then other. For though the Females be excluded from inheriting their Fathers Possessions (to whom they give no Portion, but new clothes on their Wedding day) yet, seeing the Sons do equally share their Fathers estate amonst them (as such who hold in *Gavelkind*, do here in *England*) it must needs be, that by so many Divisions, and Sub-divisions, the greatest Patrimony that is, will be brought to little. Both Sexes in their education are inured to hardship, being not suffered to lie in Beds till the night of their marriage.

The *Hungarians* at this day contemn ease, and pleasure, and live not in Towns but as strangers, with a design to be soon gone. Great men lodge their delights in their Gardens, and Baths, and care not for their Buildings, but desire to live at large. The Common People live in Cabins, and little lodgings ill made.

Their Garments are long and stately, their Womens Garments are straight, and cover them unto the neck; they wear upon their Gowns, long Cloaks, and they cover their Heads with Vails, or Linnen Cloth, and hide all but their eyes and nose; and most of them wear Pearls, and precious stones. Also both men and women wear Buskins up to the calf of the Leg; they mourn a whole year for their Friends and Kin-folks when they die, and sometimes two years; they shave their Beards, and leave nothing but their Mustaches, which are sometimes very long. They have a particular Language, which differs not much from the *Bohemians*: and they have also a particular form of Letters, yet most commonly they use the *Roman Characters*; they are very proud and haughty, strong in War, and are better Souldiers on Horseback then on Foot; they are very obedient to the Prince, and his Lieut-nants. In the parts adjoyning to *Germany* the *Dutch* Lan-gage is most used.

Their Habit.

The *Sclavonian*  
Language.

The

The soil in *Hungary* is wonderful fruitful, yielding Corn and Fruits in great abundance: The Grass in some places (as in the Isle of *Comora*) exceeds the heighth of a man, which doth breed such a number of Cattel, that this Country alone, is thought to be able to serve all *Europe* with flesh: they yearly send into *Germany* and *Sclavonia* eight thousand Oxen. They have Deer, Partridge, Pheasant in such superfluity that any man that will, may kill them. The other commodities of the Country are, store of Silver, Copper, Iron, Steel, Tin, Lead, Vitrial, which they send into divers Countries; Yea, and Gold, which they not onely find in Mines, but also in the Sand of some of their Rivers. There are also great store of Sheep, Stags, Fallow Deer, Goates, Hares, wild Boars, Wolves, Bears, and such like beasts: Besides Goshawkes, and many other Birds.

Their  
commodi-  
ties.

There is scarce any other Country that hath more and greater Rivers than *Hungary*, nor more Navigable, nor better stored with Fish: There is the *Danow*, which, rising out of *Nigra Sylva*, or the *Schwarzen-Wald*, as the *Germans* call it, at a little Village of *Schwaben*, about two *Dutch Miles* from the Shoars of the *Rhine*, passeth through *Schwaben*, *Bavaria*, *Austria*, *Hungary*, &c. and runs by the Cities of *Ulm*, *Regensburg*, *Passaw*, *Vienna*, *Rab*, *Buda*, & *Belgrade*, beyond wch it beginneth to be called *Ister*, and receiving into its channel, from the long Tracts of the *Alps*, the *Sarmatian*, and *Carpathian Mountains*, above sixty Navigable Rivers, besides lesser Brooks, disgorgeth his full stomach out of seven Mouths into the lap of the *Euxine Sea*: the whole length of his course being fifteen hundred Miles. Whence a modern Poet said,

The Ri-  
vers.

Cedere *Dannibus* se tibi *Nile* negat.

O seven-mouth'd Nile, I plainly see,  
*Danow* will scarce give place to thee.

2. *Savus*, which rising in *Carniola*, falls into *Danow*.
3. *Dravus*, which rises in *Carinthia*, and falls into *Danow*.
4. *Tibucus*, or the *Tisse*, which rises in *Maramusia*, under

the high tops of the *Carpathian Mountains*, and abounds more with Fish than any other of the Rivers of *Hungary*: for they find in it great store of *Sturgeons*, *Pikes* (which sometimes have Livers of an Ell long) *Carps*, &c. whence they use to say, that in this River two parts are water, and the third Fish. There are also many other Rivers, wherein are great store of *TROUTS*, *Salmons*, *Perches*, *Lampries*, *Barbels*, &c.

A famous Lake.

The Rarities of Hungary.

There is also a famous Lake called *Balatan* (by the Dutch *Plarte*) which is in length forty *Italian Miles*, but of breadth unequal: In some places its ten Miles broad, in others but three. There be also many Medicinal waters, and more hot Baths than any one country hath in *Europe*. Some waters their be of a strange nature, whereof some falling upon the ground are torned into Stone: Others, about the Town of *Smolnice*, which falling into Ditches, make a kind of mud, out of which, being tried, and melted, they make very good Copper: and some again which flow in Winter, and freeze in Summer. And neer unto *Bistricz*, or *Mensol*, there is a Spring or Fountain out of wh<sup>e</sup>t comes a green Water, whereof they make Solder for their Gold. This Country also abounds in Mineral Salt at *Maromarusia*, and other places, which they cut like unto a stone. There are also hot waters, whose Fish being taken out, and put into cold water dies presently. The waters of the County of *Liptove*, neer unto the Village of *St John*, are good against Scabs. In the Territory of *Zepus* there are waters in which Wood is turned into Stone: and neer unto *St Martins* Church, in the same place, there is a water which seems to boil, the which turns into stone, both above and under ground, and this Stone is almost like unto the *Pumice*.

In the Country of *Zolie*, there is a Gulf, or breach in the ground, which casts forth such a deadly stink as it kills the Birds that fly over it. Neer unto *Faverin* upon the Banks of the River *Danow*, towards the East, are to be seen, some remainders of *Trajans Bridge*, built upon that River in *Masia*, an admirable and memorable work, consisting of twenty Arches of square stone, which Arches were a hundred and fifty foot high, besides the foundation, and sixty foot broad, and each Arch was seventy foot wide. Its a thing to be admired by what

*Trajans Bridge.*

what means, force, or Art they could build these several Pillars in this deep and violent stream, and lay the foundations of so great a burden, the bottom of the River being so deep of mud, and there being no means to turn the course of the Water, the Arches above the Water were demolished by the command of *Adrian* the Emperor, but the Piles stand still, for a Testimony to posterity, that there was nothing impossible to the power and wealth of the *Roman Empire*,

The Principal Mountains of this Country are 1. *Carpatus*, the *Sarmatian*, or *Carpathian Mountains*, spoken of before. 2. *Matzan*, neer to the City of *Agris*, whereon grow brave Trees in abundance. 3. *Erdol*, the highest of all the rest.

The Christian Faith was first planted here in the time of King *Steven*, surnamed the Saint, being invited and persuaded therunto by the Emperor *Henry* the second, who, upon this condition, gave to this *Steven* in marriage his Sister *Gilla*; and it was effected by the preaching and industry of *Albert*, Archbishop of *Prague*. Anno Christi 1016, or thereabouts. Since which time Christianity hath continued here without interruption, having been defended gallantly, and bravely against the *Turks* for a long time. But now *Mahometanism* is much spread over a great part of it; by reason of those many places which the *Turks* hold in it. As for the Christians, some pertinaciously adhere to the Church of *Rome*; Some follow the Doctrine of *Luther*; and some that of *Calvin*; Besides which, there are *Arians*, *Anabaptists*, and other *Heretics* crept in amongst them. Yet all these different parties agree in this, to punish Adultery, and Fornication with Death. The Father forcing his Daughter; the Husband his Wife, the Brother his Sister, to the place of Execution.

The worthiest Scholar that ever this Kingdom produced was *St Jerome*, a worthy Father of the Latine Church who was born in *Stridon*; and of later years, *Steven Kis*, surnamed *Zegedine*, from the place of his birth; and the most worthy of their Souldiers, were, *John Hussiades*, who so valiantly resisted and repelled the incursions of the *Turks*, and slew of them fifty thousand at the Battel of *Maxon*; and after,

The Mountains.

They receive the Christian Faith.

Their Divisions.

The best Scholars, and Captains.

him, was *Matthias Corvinus*, his Son, King of *Hungary*, of whom a Poet writes thus,

— *Patria deens, unica stirpis  
Glorie, Parmonicae cedus fertissimus ultor.*

His Countries pride, the Glory of his Race,  
Revenger of th' *Hungarians* late disgrace.

Their  
Govern-  
ment.

The King of *Hungary* Governs his Realm chiefly by two Magistrates; yet in the Upper *Hungary* there used to be three Magistrates. The first Governs the Realm in the Kings Name. The chief Magistrate is the Palatine of the Realm, who is next unto the King, and Judges the King himself, if he be accused. He is chosen by the People, and his Office is not Hereditary. There is also the Judge of the Court, who is one of the ordinary Judges of the Realm. Then the perpetual Chancellor, who is the Archbishop of *Strigonium*, the Primate of the Kingdom, and the Chief Secretary; His Office is to Annoit the King when he is chosen; and to Seal all Patents, and Privileges. There is also the Master of the Court, who must of necessity follow the King, and is his neerest Counsellor. There is also the Master of the Royal Tavernies, who hath the charge of Mines, and Saltpits, and doth Judge of causes which concern the Kings revenues in Towns, Burroughs, and Castles.

The second Magistrate is appointed for matters of Justice, and this Magistracy comprehends three Officers of very great authority, that is, the Vice-Palatine of the Realm, the Personal Judge of the Presence, who holds the Kings place in Judgements, and is above all other Judges, and the Vice-Judge of the Court. The Inferior Officers are those, who are rather Executioners of Judgement than Magistrates; and there are two Protonotaries of the Personal Judge, one of the Vice-Palatine, and one of the Vice-Judge of the Court. All these are called Masters, and have joyned to them the Archbishop of *Strigoniums* Secretary, who is called *Fiscall*, besides twelve Assistants, and certain sworn Notaries.

Besides all these, there are the Kings Officers, as the Treasurer,

surer, the High Chamberlain, and other Chamberlains; the Lord Steward of the Kings House, and other Masters of the Household; the Chief Cup-Bearer; Gentlemen Servants; Ushers, and many other Inferior Officers.

This Kingdom of *Hungary* hath ever been Elective, and hath had special Priviledges indu'g'd them by their former Kings. King *Andrew* gave Authority to his Prelates, Peers, and People, that without any imputation of disloyalty, they might contradict, oppose, and resist their King, if he did any thing in Violation of their Laws and Sanctions: as Dr *Heylin* saith in his *Geography*. p. 189. But since the house of ~~As-~~ *Austria* came to poss. is this Crown of *Hungary*, they have made their Government more absolute, and the People more servi'e, having lost much of their former Liberty, and Priviledges. For in their ancient Government, when as their Kings meant to undertake War, to conclude a Peace, or to alter any thing in the Government of the Commonwealth, their manner was to assemble the Barons, Bishops, and Gentlemen at a certain place, where, by the consent of the greater part, their Kings had power to confirm, abrogate, or make Laws; To denounce War, to conclude Peace, and to charge their Lands with Impositions, and Taxes according as necessity required; Which Assemblies are still in use, but the freedom thereof, is much retrenched, and impaired, there being now nothing propounded to these Assemblies by their new Governors, but to raise a Contribution of Money to resist the *Turk*, when he threatens any Invasion, to which demand, the Estates give their resolution by a certain Day.

They Judge according to Written Laws; but they have another kind of deciding controversies which happen amongst them; For if the matter be difficult to end, they ordain that it shall be tryed by Combate betwixt the Parties, the which is performed in the presence of the King or his Lieutenant, and the victory is adjudged to the stronger; and he is judged Victorious, that doth so amase his enemy at his first approach, as that he retires out of the Field, or being in combate, is so pursued, as that he is forced to abandon the place that is limited to them. They that fight on Horseback, charge first with

Their  
Kingdom  
is Elective.

Trial by  
Combate.

*their Lances*, and then they fall to it with their Swords ; and for such as fight on foot, they have their privy parts covered , and all the rest of their body is naked.

Only the males (as was said before) inherit ; and if they die without Sons, the Daughters do not succeed, but the Lands of the deceased fall by *Escheat* to the King.

Their strength.

The forces of this Kingdom whilst it was entire, may best be Judged of, by those great Armies which they have brought into the Field against the *Turk*: But now two parts of three of *Hungary* being subdued by the *Turks*, that which remains is not able to answer the proportion of former times.

The foot Souldiers are commonly but meagly armed ; the defect whereof is rather to be imputed to Prince than to the People, who can but bring their Bodies (which is all they have) for the defence of their Country. Their Horsemen (which are called *Heiducks*) are maintained in a continual readiness, at the charge of the Nobility, and principal Gentry. These are Cousin-Germans to the *Cossacques*, almost as cruel , and mischievous as they.

The chief Revenues of this Kingdom come from the Silver Mines, out of which is yearly raised about a Million and an half of Guilders. But *Maximilian* the second , made it up two Millions by seizing on the Lands of the Cathedral, and Collegiat Churches; and assigning annual Pensions to the Bishops, Canons, and other Religious Persons: Most of which summes come clearly to the Emperors Coffers ; the Presidiary Souldiers being paid with Contribution Money , raised out of the Peoples purses ; and the Lieutenant Generals Salary, which comes to thirty thousand Dollars by the year, is defrayed out of their purses also.

Not to speak any thing of the first Inhabitants of this Kingdom of *Hungary*, so many ages since extinct, we will come to the *Hungarians*, the last and Principal Actors upon the Stage of this Kingdom, and the givers of the present Name to it : before whose coming into it , it was called *Pannonia*. These *Hungari* were a *Scythian* People, first known in *Europe* by their acts in the time of the Emperor *Arnulphus*, when wandering in *Sarmatia Europaea*, they were by him called into this Country

Called formerly  
*Pannonia*.

Their Revenues.

try to assist him against *Szantobogius*, King of the *Moravians*, from whom they took *Transylvania*, and so much of *Hungary* as lies on both sides of the River *Tisza*, inhabited at that time by the *Slaves*, and some scattered remnants of the *Awares*, whom they killed, or forced to seek new habitations, planting themselves in those places which they took from them, which is now the Upper *Hungary*, after which they passed the *Danow* and subdued *Pannonia*.

Their Government at first was under Dukes: But *Stephen* the fourth, upon his embracing the Gospel, was honored with the title of a King, enjoyed by his successors to this very day. In the time of *Ladislau* surnamed the *Saint*, *Dalmatia*, and *Croatia* were added to the Crown of *Hungary*, as bequeathed to the King by his Sister *Zelomira*, the Widow of the last King of those Countries.

*Anno Christi* 1248. Under the Reign of *Bela* the fourth, the *Tartarians*, to the number of five hundred thousand fighting men, brake into *Hungary*, and like a violent whirlwind, carried all before them, tyrannizing here for three years together, committing many merciless Massacres, and infinite ravages wheresoever they came. In the Reign of *Steven* the fourth, *Myzia*, and *Bulgaria* were made Tributaries to the Kingdom of *Hungary*.

#### *The Dukes, and Kings of Hungary.*

*Cusala*, the first Duke (or Captain) of the *Hungary*; He subdued *Transylvania*, and the Upper *Hungary*, and passed over the *Danow*; but was slain in his Wars against the *Dutch*, who then possessed *Pannonia*.

*Toxus*, the next Duke, who subdued *Pannonia*, or the Lower *Hungary*.

*Grisia*, the Son of *Toxus* was the third Duke.

*Stephen*, the fourth Duke, and the first King of *Hungary*.  
*Anno Christi* 1000.

*Peter* surnamed the *Almain*, and Nephew of *Stephen*. He was deposed by *Andrew* and *Bela*, the Sons of *Ladislau*, the Son of *Geisa* the first, and Brother of *Stephen*, the first King.  
*Anno Christi* 1039.

The first King.

The *Tartars* invade it.

*Andrew*,

*Andrew*, who was the eldest Son of that *Ladislaus*. *Anno Christi* 1047.

*Bela*, the Brother of *Andrew*, succeeded him. *Anno Christi* 1059.

*Solomon*, the Son of *Andrew*, who was expelled his Kingdom by *Geisa*. *Anno Christi* 1062.

*Geisa* the second, the Son of *Bela*. *Anno Christi* 1075.

*Ladislaus*, surnamed the *Saint*, who was Brother to *Geisa* the second. *Anno Christi* 1078.

*Coloman*, the Son of *Geisa* the second. *Anno Christi* 1096.

*Stephen* the second, who was Son of *Coloman*. *Anno Christi* 1114.

*Bela* the second, the Nephew of *Geisa* the second by his Son *Almus*. *Anno Christi* 1132.

*Geisa* the third, the Son of *Bela* the second. *Anno Christi* 1142.

*Stephen* the third, the Son of *Geisa* the third. *Anno Christi* 1162.

*Bela* the third, the Brother of *Stephen* the third. *Anno Christi* 1172.

*Emaricus*, the Son of *Bela* the third. *Anno Christi* 1191.

*Ladislaus* the second, the Son of *Emaricus*; He Raigned but six Moneths being slain by Treason, when he was very young, and died without Issue. *Anno Christi* 1201.

*Andrew* the second, the Son of *Bela* the third, and Brother of *Emaricus*. *Anno Christi* 1201.

*Bela* the fourth, the Son of *Andrew* the second. *Anno Christi* 1236.

*Stephen* the fourth, the Son of *Bela* the fourth. *Anno Christi* 1271.

*Ladislaus* the third, the Son of *Stephen* the fourth. *Anno Christi* 1273.

*Andrew* the third, Nephew to *Bela* the fourth by his Brother *Stephen*. *Anno Christi* 1290.

*Charles*, surnamed *Martel*, the Son of *Charles*, King of *Naples*, by *Mary* the Daughter of *Stephen* the fourth, against whom was chosen *Wenceslaus*, King of *Bohemia*, Son of King *Wenceslaus* the second, and *Anne* his Wife, who was the Daughter

Daughter of *Bela* the fourth; and after three years, *Otho* of *Bavaria*, descended from *Elizabeth*, another of the Daughters of *Bela* the fourth, was chosen also by a Faction against *Wenceslaus*: But *Wenceslaus* surrending his title to *Otho*, and *Otho* being not long after forced to surrender his title, *Charles Martel* remained King of *Hungary*. *Anno Christi* 1302.

*Lodowicus*, Nephew to *Charles Martel* by his Son *Carlobert*, succeeded not only in the Kingdom of *Hungary*, but of *Poland* also, in the right of *Elizabeth* his Mother, Sister of *Casimir* the second. *Anno Christi* 1343.

*Charles* the second, King of *Naples*, descended from *Charles* of *Naples*, and *Mary*, the Daughter of *Stephen* the fourth before mentioned, by their Son, *John* of *Durazzo*, one of the younger Brothers of *Charles Martel*, which *Charles* the second, after a short raign, was poisoned by the Widow of the former King to make way for her Daughters coming to the Crown. *Anno Christi* 1383.

*Sigismund*, Emperor of *Germany*, King of *Bohemia*, and Duke of *Luxembourg*, was chosen King of *Hungary* in right of *Mary* his Wife, who was the youngest Daughter of *Lodowicus*. *Anno Christi* 1387.

*Albert* of *Austria*, Emperor, and King of *Hungary*, and *Bohemia*, in right of *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Daughter of *Sigismund*. *Anno Christi* 1438.

*Ladislaus*, or *Vladislaus*, the Son of *Jugello*, King of *Poland*, succeeded in the minority of *Ladislaus*, the Son of *Albert*, he was unhappily slain at the Battel of *Varna* against the *Turks*, together with thirty thousand of his men. He had made, and sworn a truce with the *Turk*; But the Popes Legate, upon a seeming advantage, persuaded him to break it, and absolved him from his Oath; and when they came to the Battel, the Christians at first had the better: Whereupon *Amurath* the second, against whom they fought, drew the writing out of his bosome, and with his eyes lift up to Heaven, he desired Christ to look upon the perfidious dealing, wherewith his followers dishonoured him; and so encouraging his men, he obtained the Victory. *Anno Christi* 1440.

*Ladislaus* the fifth, the King of *Bohemia*, the Son of *Albert* by

*Elizabeth the Daughter of Sigismund, and Mary, succeeded.  
Anno Christi 1444.*

*Matthias Corvinus, the Son of the famous Huniades, after  
the Death of Ladislaus the fifth, was chosen King of Hungary.  
Anno Christi 1458.*

*Ladislaus the second, or Ladislaus the sixth, the Son of  
Casimir the fourth, of Poland, and of Elizabeth the Daughter  
of Albert, succeeded in the Kingdom of Hungary, and Bohemia.  
Anno Christi 1491.*

*Ludovicus the second, King of Hungary and Bohemia, who  
in the one and twentieth year of his age, and the tenth of his  
Raign, was drawn into the Field against Solyman the Magnificent,  
the Battel was fought at a Village, called Mugace, be-  
twixt Belgrade, and Buda, in which nineteen thousand Hun-  
garians were slain, and the young King drowned in his flight.  
Lewis thus dead, John de Sepusio, Vayvod of Transylvania,  
was by the States chosen King of Hungary; But Ferdinand,  
Archduke of Austria, chalenged the Kingdom, in the right  
of Anne his Wife, who was Daughter and sister to Ladislaus,  
and Lewis, Kings of Hungary and Bohemia. On this prentence  
he invaded the Kingdom, and drove out John, who to recover  
his right, called in Solyman the Magnificent, who took such  
fast footing in Hungary, that his successors could never since be  
removed. Anno Christi 1517.*

*John de Sepusio, Vayvod of Transylvania and King of Hun-  
gary. Anno Christi 1527.*

*Ferdinand of Austria, Brother to the Emperor Charles the  
fifth, was Elected King of Bohemia in respect to Anne his Wife,  
Sister of Ludovicus the second, and in the same right, laid  
claim to the Crown of Hungary, whereunto he was chosen by a  
party prepared for him; but upon the Death of John de Sepu-  
sio, he was received by all. Anno Christi 1540.*

*Maximilian, the Emperor, was King of Bohemia, and Hun-  
gary, and Archduke of Austria. He was the Son of Ferdinand,  
Anno Christi 1562.*

*Rodolphus his Son succeeded him in all. Anno Christi 1572.  
Matthias, the Brother of Rodolphus succeeded him. Anno  
Christi 1608.*

*Ferdin-*

Ferdinand the second, of Graiz, next heir to Matthias of the House of Austria, intruded, against whom the Hungarians called in Bethlem Gabor, Prince of Transylvania, whom they Elected for their King; But upon the Emperors great successes in Bohemia, against Frederick, Prince Elector Palatine, Gabor relinquished his right, and hearkned to a Peace. Anno Christi 1618.

Ferdinand the third, the Son of Ferdinand the second, was chosen and Crowned King of Hungary in the Life of his Father. Anno Christi 1637. And succeeded him in the Empire, and Kingdom of Bohemia.

Ferdinand the fourth, the Son of Ferdinand the third, was Crowned King of Hungary in his Fathers life time. Anno Christi 1646. And died before his Father. Anno Christi 1653. being but two and twenty years old.

Leopold Ignatius, his Brother, the Son of Ferdinand the third, was also Crowned King of Hungary in his Fathers life time. Anno Christi 1653. and is now living.

An account of the Controversies which have happened in the Kingdom of Hungary, since the Peace that was made with the Turks. Anno Christi 1605, to 1663.

The controversies which happened in Hungary, as well for Religion, as for the charges, and Commands in Armies, were the causes of many, and great mischiefs. For Botzlay Istham, Duke of Kismaria, and Prince of Transylvania, revolted from the Emperor, having drawn many Noble men of Hungary to joyn with him upon assurance of assistance from the Turk; Then did Botzlay take the field with great numbers of Heiducks, and made a Declaration against the Emperors Lieutenants, which were four, who joyning their Forces together, went against Botzlay. When the Armies met, the Hungarians, both Horse and Foot yielded to Botzlay; The fight continued six hours, and the Imperialists were routed, Bellicense, one of their Generals, fled, and the Germans, and Sileians were cut in pieces; Pets, and Pallas Lippay, were taken Prisoners, and Botzlay sent Pets, and some Ensigns to Herder Bassa, to shew his affection to the Turk: and Pallas Lippay remained



remained Lieutenant to *Botzkar*: and they published another Declaration, that they took up Arms for their Civil Liberties, and Consciences, and to hinder the Persecution of the Gospel.

Heretupon the *Roman Clergy*, & *Jesuites* were forced to fly to *Vienna*; and the *Citizens* of *Cassovia* thrust the Priests and Clergy out of their Towns, and became Protestants of the *Augustane Confession*. *Baste*, the Emperors Lieutenant, published a General Pardon in his Masters name, but it prevailed nothing: He also besieged *Cassovia* in vain, the Garrison consisting of six thousand men. Having raised his Siege, in his return, he took *Epper*, and some weaker places, upon condition to suffer them to enjoy their Religion according to the Confession of *Ausbourg*: But being pursued by *Botzkar*, he lost thirty Waggon's laden with Silver, and store of Clothes that came from *Vienna*. This so amazed the neighbour places, that the *Germans*, and other Strangers were cut in pieces.

Then did *Baste* perswade *Botzkar* by his letters, to hearken to peace, and to draw the Emperors Subjects to their obedience: *Botzkar* answered, that he was content, upon condition that he should enjoy the Principality of *Transylvانيا*, and be the Emperors Lieutenant in *Hungary*. That the *French* and *Walloons* should depart the Country: That the Souldiers should be paid; That the Protestants should not be molested in the exercise of their Religion: That *Belliscense* (who was the cause of these troubles) should be delivered into his hands to do justice upon him; and that the Emperor should come in Person to the Estates at *Ponson*, and in the mean time the *Germans* should not stir out of the Garisons to plunder the Countrey.

*Baste* seeing these demands so high, returned no answer. All *Transylvانيا* obeyed *Botzkar*; and he received Money from the *Turk*, wherewith he paid his Souldiers, and called the Estates of *Hungary* to a General Assembly upon the last of *April*. In the mean time the Earls of *Herin*, *Nadaft*, and *Buda*, who before had fought with the *Turk*, fell to *Botzkar's* Party, having an Army of twenty five thousand men; *Moldavia*, and *Wallachia* also obeyed him. This made *Matthias* the

the Archduke, in the Emperor's name, to seek for peace; and Botzay sent Helias Hali, who met with the Emperors Commissioner, and told him that his Master would not refuse Peace if the Emperor would grant him the Conditions which he had before propounded; as also that no Bishop should be of the Senate in Hungary, but he only that was Chancellor.

Helias  
Hasky.

Then did Botzay send Ambassadors to Vienna, where at last a Peace was concluded in the year 1606, and the Moneth of September, which consisted of these six Articles,

Peace  
conclu-  
ded.

1. That they should enjoy liberty of Conscience throughout all Hungary, namely the Catholicks, Lutherans, and Calvinists, and that no other Religion should be tollerated.

The Arti-  
cles with  
the Em-  
peror.

2. That the Archduke Matthias should be Lieutenant General for the Emperor through all Hungary, and that all things should remain in the same estate as they were in for the present.

3. That Botzay should continue Prince of Transylvania, Earl of Sicules, and Palatine of high Hungary, and for want of Heirs Male, all should revert to the Emperor, and that Botzays Daughters should be married according to their quality at the Emperors charge.

4. That from thence-forth the Palatine, and the General Treasurers should be chosen by the Estates of the Country.

5. That a General pardon should be published, to the end that all matters might be forgotten on both parts.

6. The Chambers and New Courts to be abolished; the Hungarians to redeem the Castles pawned to the Germans; the Government of the Kingdom to be administred by the Hungarians, only Raab, and Comorra may be Governed by deserving Germans; and that Bishops descended of the Nobility, to have voice and place in Council, others not. Bonfires were made at Vienna, and all other Places for this happy Peace.

Shortly after also a peace was concluded between the Emperor and the Great Turk for twenty years, whereof these were the Articles.

The Arti-  
cles with  
the Great  
Turk.

1. That every one should return into his Possessions, re-edifie

edifie his Houses and Castles, and remain in the same Estate that he was in before the War.

2. That the Emperor should be called Father, and the *Turk Son*; which titles they should give each to other by their Ambassadors, and in their Writing should use the word Emperor, and not King.

3. That the *Tartars* should be comprehended in this Peace, with a prohibition not to make any spoil in the Emperors Country, nor in *Hungary*.

4. That all the Signories belonging to the House of *Austria* should be comprehended in this Peace.

5. That all Acts of Hostility should cease, and transgressions be punished by exemplary Justice.

6. That neither Part shall surprise any Fort, Town, House, nor take any Prisoner, nor send any Spy into *Hungary*.

7. That the Treaty of Peace made with *Botzkar* should be truly observed.

8. That Merchants might pass and Traffique freely through their Countries; and that there should be four or five Fairs in every year in such places as should be appointed.

9. That the Bassa of *Buda*, the Gouvernor of *Faverin*, and the Gouvernor of *Sclavonia* shall have Authority to pacifie all factions, and divisions that may arise, and if they were of importance, the Emperor and great *Turk* should be Mediators.

10. That all Prisoners shall be set at liberty according to their quality.

11. That the Archduke shall send an Ambassador with a Present to the Vizier, and the Vizier *Amurath* shall send a Present to the Archduke *Mattias*; and the Emperor shall send a Present of two hundred thousand *Florins* to the Great *Turk*.

12. That the Great *Turk* shall send another to him of the like valem.

13. That this Peace shall continue firm for twenty years, and they shall every three years send Ambassadors one to another with rich Presents.

14. That it shall be lawfull for them of either Part to sue for debts, and they shall enjoy all Priviledges, and

and immunities, as before the War.

15. That *Vația* shall remain to the Emperor, and *Gran* to the *Turk*.

The Bassa of *Buda* treated the Christians with great Magnificence, giving to each of them rich Presents. There was great joy at *Constantinople*, and in the Emperors Countries for this Peace.

But *Bozckay* dying shortly after, caused great alterations in these Provinces; and the Peace was ill observed in *Hungary* by reason of the Roads that were made by the Imperialists and others; To prevent which, there was an Assembly called of all the Nobility of *Hungary*, and *Transylvania*, who desired that their King might reside in *Hungary*, that his presence might suppress these combustions; and the Archduke *Mathias* not coming within seven days, they made a Protestation against him for not coming, and so departed to their homes. The Noble men of Upper *Hungary* held another Assembly at *Cassovia*, October the 14<sup>th</sup>, where they resolved, that *Hungary* should not be divided from *Transylvania*. But the *Heiducks* being discontented notwithstanding these Assemblies, did not forbear their ravaging; they took divers Castles, and declared themselves Friends to the *Turk*, and enemies to the *Germans*, and *Walloons*.

Then came the Archduke *Mathias* to *Presbourg*; the Bishop of *Faverin*, and all the Nobility were there to receive him. The Cardinal Archbishop of *Gran* arrived also, and *Helias Hasky*, with many Deputies from High *Hungary*; the Parliament began, Jan. 23. 1608. The Cardinal and the Clergy would have moderated the Peace made with *Bozckay*, but *Helias Hasky*, with the Deputies of Upper *Hungary*, opposed it, saying, that this Assembly was called onely to suppress the *Heiducks*; the Archdukes Deputies proposed that there might be a League Offensive, and Defensive; and some dissention arose betwixt the Clergy and Nobles, but at last it was pacified, and concluded that they shoule not alter any thing in the peace made at *Vienna*; and that the said League should be made betwixt the Estates and the Country. As for the discontented *Heiducks*, *Helias Hasky*, and *Turko* undertook

New troubles.

A Parla-  
ment.

took to go to them, and either to pacifie them, or to proclaim War against them.

Then did the Archduke return to Vienna, where he called an Assembly of the Estates and acquainted them with what had been done at Presbourg, intreating them to provide mony in case the Heiducks did not lay down Arms; He also aspired to be King of Hungary, and to further his designs, he resolved to settle peace, as well with the Heyducks as with the Turk; and Hasky and Turso so far prevailed with the Hyducks that fifteen Troops of them entred into their pay, and the rest were dispersed.

*The Archduke forces the Emperor to make him King of Hungary.*

Prefently after did the Archduke raise an Army of twenty Thousand old Souldiers, with which he marched through Moravia into Bohemia towards the Emperor, his Brother, who was at Prague, and there he enforced him to resign the Crown of Hungary to him, and to discharge the Hungarians from their Oath, who should choose him King, &c. And accordingly the Crown of Hungary, with other marks of Royalty were sent out of Prague, and against they came, the Archduke put his Army into Battalia to receive them. There were brought to him the Sword of King Stephen, the Golden Ball, the Buskins, the Antique Roab, and the Royal Scepter; the Archduke, attended with many Noble men, went forth to meet them. All the Ordinance was shot off thrice, and the Souldiers discharged their pieces as oft.

*He comes back to Vienna.*

These things being thus dispatched, the Siege before Prague was raised, and the Archduke, dividing his Army into three parts, retired to Vienna; and when he came thither, the Inhabitants went forth to meet him July 14<sup>th</sup>, and made him an entry, as to their Sovereign Lord.

*He goes to Presbourg.*

At the same time there came to Vienna an Ambassador from the Turk, sent by the Bassis of Buda, for a confirmation of the Peace, before concluded, and with rich Presents. Oct. 22. The Archduke parted from Vienna, and came to Presbourg, where he was received with great Pomp by the Noble men of Hungary there being ten thousand men at Arms. Nov. 6. they presented to him the Articles, conformable to the Edict of Pacification made in the year 1606, whereof you have an account before.

*These*

These Articles being presented to King *Matthias* (for so now we must call him) he confirmed them, and chose *Helyas Husky Palatine*; and then was he Proclaimed King of *Hungary*, Novemb. 14. and upon the 19<sup>th</sup> Day he was Anointed and Crowned in St *Martins* Church in *Presburg*, whereof these were the Ceremonies, which I have set down to please the Reader.

The Crown was brought upon a Royal Chariot from the Castle to the Church, with ten Ensigns, it being in a little Coffer covered with Cloath of Gold, and then put into the Vestry. Four of the Chief Senators, were at the four Corners of the Chariot, and the other Senators and Chief Noble men followed it. The King being attired after the *Hungarian* manner, mounted upon an Horse with a rich Caparison, and accompanied by his Brother, the Archduke, and many other Noble men of divers Nations, came unto the said Church, where having staid a little in the Vestry, two Bishops came to conduct him to the Altar, and before him there went ten Noblemen carrying the ten Ensigns, and five others followed them, whereof the first carried the Cross, the second the Pix, the third the Royal Sword, the fourth the Scepter, and the fifth, which was *Helyas Husky*, the Crown. Cardinal *Forga* did the Office, being assisted by many Bishops and Prelates, who Anointed the King when the Mass began, and set the Crown upon his Head whilst the Gospel was reading, all the People crying with one voice; *God save the King of Hungary*.

Mass being ended, the King took the Royal Sword, which *Colonita*, the Marshal of *Hungary* held, and layd it thrice upon the Clergy in the form of a Croſs: then received he the Communion at the hands of the said Cardinal: After which they cast a larges of Gold and Silver amongst the People. Which done, the King went by a Gallery from St *Martins* Church to another called the *Deschans*, where, after they had read the Gospel, he made two and twenty Knights; Then being attired in his Royal Ornaments, and the Crown upon his Head, he went to Horse, and was brought to a bank of Earth, which he leaped thrice over, and then he flourished his Sword thrice in the air in form of a Croſs; which

His Coro-  
nation.

The Ce-  
remonies  
of it.

done, he returned to the Castle where the Feast was prepared.

*The Germans discharged.*

The Ceremonies being over, he was forced to deprive the Germans of the Dignities, Charges, Estates, and Offices which they held in Hungary; and so having pacified the Country, and reduced under his Crown that which the Christians held there, he returned to Vienna. Thus in the space of seven Months he caused himself to be Crowned King of Hungary, and to be acknowledged Archduke of Austria, and Marquess of Moravia.

*Rakoczi Prince of Transylvania.*

*Borckay,* a little before his Death, declared Valentine Hammonas, for Prince of Transylvania; But the Transylvanians (not pleased therewith) chose Sigismund Rakoczi, who was very desirous to have evaded it; but they forced him to Clausenburg, and made him assume the Principality, the Turk also consenting and confirming him therein.

*He resigns to Bathori.*

About this time Matthias, King of Hungary, held a Diet at Cassovia, where Sigismund Rakoczi, as Prince of Transylvania, did him Fealty, and soon after resigned the Principality to Gabriel Bathori, wherein he shewed his great modesty in declining the Sovereignty, and transferring it to an other, when he was so beloved, and honoured by the People.

*Jesuits wickedness.*

Shortly after (by the instigation of the Jesuites) Matthias infringed and invaded the Hungarians liberties about their Religion; but the Electors of Saxony, and other Protestant Princes arming themselves in their behalf, overruled Matthias, whereby they were suffered to live in Peace.

Then did Rudolph the Vassal of Malackie, refuse Homage to Bathori, whereupon he raised a very great Army, and it came to a Battel betwixt them, wherein Bathori was totally routed, and forced to fly into the Mountains. Matthias King of Hungary, taking advantage of this his overthrow, seized upon Clausenburg, and some other strong Holds that belonged to Bathori; yet shortly after, Bathori raising a new Army, beat the Kings General out of his Dominions, and forced him to hide himself in the Woods of Bohemia, after he had suffered very great extremities: yet Beblem Gabor was by the Great Turk made Prince of Transylvania, which so enraged

enraged *Bathori*, that he committed great ravages amongst the People, and at last being forced to fly from *Clausenburg* to *Vradine*, he was there murthered.

*Bethlehem* was immediately owned by the *Transylvanians*, and confirmed by the Great *Turk*, and *Matthias*, who was now Emperor, his Brother *Rodolphus* being dead, shortly after died also, leaving his Crown to *Ferdinand* the second, who the next year, was Crowned King of *Hungary*, at which time three Suns appeared in the Heavens, portending the Wars and mischiefs which shortly after ensued.

*Ferdinand*, after his Coronation, being excited thereto by the *Jesuites*, brake the Articles of Peace made with *Botzai*, and recalled the *Jesuites* in hatred to the *Protestants*; Presently after also, the States of *Bohemia* being wronged by him in their liberties both Civil, and Religious, conferred the Kingdom upon *Frederick*, Prince Elector Palatine, the Issue whereof is so well known to all, that I need say nothing of it.

*Anno Christi* 1624. *Ferdinand Ernestus*, the eldest Son of *Ferdinand* the second, in his Fathers life time, was Crowned King of *Hungary* at *Ovarum*; and at the same time *Bethlehem Gabor* married *Catherine*, the Daughter of *John Sigismund*, Marquels of *Brandenburg*, at *Alba Julia*; and 1626, *Bethlem* advanced with an Army into *Hungary* to joyn with *Coune Mansfield*, and the Duke of *Saxon Weymar*; but hearing that forty thousand *Tartars*, his Confederates, were slain in *Poland*, he made peace with *Ferdinand*, and retreated into *Transylvania*, and not long after dyed, whereby all the places granted to him in *Hungary*, reverted to the King.

After the Death of *Gabor*, *George Rakoczi* was made Prince of *Transsylvania*, by the Election of the People, and confirmed in it by the *Turk*: At which time the King of *Hungary* sent *Esterbasius*, the Palatine of *Hungary*, with a great Army to posses himself of *Transylvania*: but *Rakoczi* being now settled, sent an Army into *Hungary* that met with *Esterbasius* and overthrew him, and took severall Cities: the *Grand Signior* also sent him ten Thousand men in testimony of his affection to him, who wasted the Country all about

*Bathori*  
murthered.

*Bethle  
Gabor suc  
ceeds.*

*Frederick*,  
chosen  
King of  
*Bohemia*.

*Gabor dies*

*Rakoczi*  
chosen  
Prince of  
*Transyl  
vania*.

Ferdinand  
de Graz  
dies.  
Jesuites  
wicked-  
ness.

yet the Emperor, not willing to fall out with the Turk, sat still. *Anno Christi. 1636.* Ferdinand the second died, and left all his Dominions to his Son Ferdinand the third, which change, probably, would have brought Peace to Hungary and Transylvania: but the Jesuites wrought new troubles; and the Catholick Nobles of Hungary gruched that the Protestants, by the late Wars, had procured some thirgs in favour of their Religion, and the Lutherans had built a very beau i-full Church in Presburg: The Emperor incensed hereat, sent to prohibite them, and disallowed his former concessions. The Protestants hereupon had recourse to Rakoczi, who was offended with the Emperor upon this account; There was found at Varadin in the Vault of Ladislans, and Sigismund, some Treasure, together with a Crown, Scepter, and Jewels, one being a Diamond of a vast bigness that shone like a Torch, there being a curse added to any that should presume to meddle with them till some extrem necessity should require it: These Ferdinand sent for, and Rakoczi refused to deliver them; Another thing that widened the difference was this; Some Hungarian Nobles turned Catholicks, and others that were such, got Lordships where the Protestant Religion was professed, and these took upon them to restrain them from the exercise of their Religion, and took their Churches from them, and placed Priests in them.

These irregularities Rakoczi complained of to the Emperors, desiring him to remove them, and to observe those immunitiess and priviledges which he, and the Estates had confirmed to the Protestants: and whereas the Emperor had caused three hundred of the Protestant Churches to be shut up, he desired that they might be restored to them: But the Emperor slighted him, and put him off with delays: Hereupon Rakoczi proclaimed open War against the Emperor, raised an Army of seventy thousand, with which he invaded Hungary, publishing a Manifesto to justifie his proceedings: He took in divers Castles, and forced Cassovia to a surrender.

Rakoczi  
proclaims  
War a-  
gainst the  
Emperor.

To stop his Progress, the Emperor sent an Army of twenty thousand men under Count Buccina, but the Hungarians daily falling to Rakoczi, the other did little or nothing; In the mean time

time *Rakoczi* besieged and took in *Tyrnaw*, where, at the request of the Protestant Preacher, he used much clemency to the Popish Bishops, and Noblemen. But at last a Peace was concluded betwixt him and the Emperor, wherein seven Lordships in *Hungary* were settled upon *Rakoczi*, ninety Churches were restored to the Protestants, and the rest of their Privileges were confirmed to them.

He prospers.

Peace made.

*Anno Christi* 1646, *Ferdinand* the fourth in his Fathers life time, was crowned King of *Hungary*, and in the year 1648, Prince *Rakoczi* died, and was succeeded by his young Son *George Rakoczi*; and in the year 1653, King *Ferdinand* the fourth died, having been Crowned King of the *Romans*, being but two and twenty years old, leaving all his Dignities, and Dominions to his Brother *Leopold Ignatius*.

*Ferdinand*  
4<sup>th</sup>, King  
of Hun-  
gary.  
His death.

*Anno Christi* 1656, the King of *Sweden*, *Charles Adolphus*, having invaded *Poland*, and Conquered much of it, invited Prince *Rakoczi* to his Assistance, who entring into Confederacy with him, raised a great Army, with which he entred into *Poland*, where he made great spoils, beating down the Images in Churches, out of an hatred to the *Romish Religion*: At last he joyned with the *Swede*, and both of them besieged *Cracovia*, which, after a short defence, was surrendered to them; they destroyed most of the City of *Casmer*, which stood on the other side of the *Weysel*: and in *Lituania* they took in the strong City of *Bisceua*. But the King of *Denmark* at this time falling into some of the *Swedes Countries*, and the Duke of *Brandenburg* also renouncing the Kings Interest, the King of *Sweden* was fain to retreat out of *Poland* to look to his own home, and thereby *Rakoczi* was left in the lurch. The King of *Poland* in the mean time by his Ambassador at *Constantinople*, having bribed some of the Chief Officers, procured a Command from the *Great Turk* to *Rakoczi* to return into his own Country: He had also made a League with the Emperor, who sent him fifteen thousand men to assist him against the *Transylvanian*.

*Rakoczi*  
goes into  
*Poland*.

He is  
deserted.

These considerations moved *Rakoczi* to send to the King of *Poland* for Peace; but he returned delatory answers till they had hemmed in the *Transylvanians*, that there was no possibility

His return

bility for their escape but by fighting their way through them ; which accordingly they did, and so retired into their own Country.

Ignatius  
Leopold  
made Em-  
peror.

This same year 1657, died the Emperor Ferdinand the third, leaving two Sons behind him, *Ignatius Leopoldus*, and *Charles Joseph*; the Elder succeeded in the Empire, though with much regret, because he was but seventeen yeare old; and by their *Golden Bull*, and Custome, none should be chosen under eighteen.

Rakoczi  
opposed  
by the  
Turk.

Prince *Rakoczi* being returned into his own Country, a *Chiax* from the *Great Turk* met him, and commanded him to resign his Principality to one *Radus*; but he delayed to do it, and sought to strengthen himself by the help of Neighbour Princes, who yet forsook him, all but the Princes of *Moldavia*, and *Walachia*. But the *Turk* meeting with troubles at home, suffered him to be quiet for the present; yet the next year he sent an Army against him through *Walachia*, against which the *Vayvod* opposing himself, was totally routed by the *Turks*, and forced with rich Presents, and large promise of Hostility against *Rakoczi*, to make his Peace.

Soon after the Bassa of *Buda* was commanded upon the same service, who marching into *Transylvania* attempted the taking of *Arad*, but the *Transylvanian* and *Hungarian* Forces, being neer, took advantage of some confusion amongst the *Turks* at their first coming, set upon them, and with their great Guns so shattered them, that they were forced to fly, and leave their Camp, many of them perishing in the River *Mur*. Here were taken some of their Chief Officers, which so incensed the *Great Turk* that he threatened to flea the Bassa of *Buda* unless he presently brought him the Head of *Rakoczi*.

*Anno Christi* 1660, the *Turk* sent greater Forces into *Transylvania*, and Prince *Rakoczi* encountered them at *Hermanstadt*, and he behaved himself very Valiantly, killing seventeen men with his own hands, whereupon the *Turks* were routed, and left the Victory to the *Transylvanians*, about seven Thousand of them being slain upon the Place; and Prince *Rakoczi* in their pursuit, received five wounds, and

and five days after, being brought to Great Waradin, he there died.

Rakoczi  
dies.

His death gave great advantage, and encouragment to the Turks, who with renewed forces so pressed upon the Transylvanians, that they were forced to betake themselves to their strong holds: whereupon General Souches had order from Vienna to march into Transylvania, and defend it against the Turks; This he did, and possessed himself of some strong places. In July this year, the Turk, with one hundred thousand men, besieged Great Waradin, which was bravely defended by the Governour, Collonel Gaudie, a Scotchman, but in August that Gallant man was slain by an unhappy shot, which so discouraged the City, that being without hope of relief, they surrendered it upon Terms, being a passage into Transylvania, Hungary, and Poland.

Waradine  
besieged.

Rakoczi being dead, and his Cousin Radus disliked by the Turk, there was one Barckay that made himself Prince of Transylvania, and was assilited by the Turk, by which means he took in some places, pretending that he would resign them to the Emperor, though it proved otherwise. About this time there appeared a Comet with the Head towards Transylvania, and the tail towards Dalmatia, which seemed to Portend the great evils and mischieves that did ensue.

Radus  
Prince of  
Transyl-  
vania.

The right successor of Rakoczi was Remini Janos, who was owned by many of the Transylvanians, but strongly opposed by Barckay, and the Turks. Yet Anno Christi 1661, he fought with them at Thassabat, and made a great slaughter of them; but at last, being oppressed with numbers, he was forced to leave the Country.

A Comet.

The Emperor perceiving that the Turk had a design upon Hungary, he raised an Army, sending part of it into Transylvania, and at that time Count Nicholas Serrini raised a strong Fort over against Canisa, or Chanischa, naming it Serrinwar, which so provoked the Turk that he demanded that the Fort should be demolished, that Serrini should be punished, and Transylvania left to him: This made the Christians to understand his meaning and to look to themselves.

Serrinwar  
built.

The preparations of the Turk.

The Emperors Army moulder away

Apafi made Prince of Transylvania.

The Turks success in Hungary.

The Imperialists beaten.

Newhansel taken.

In the mean time the *Turk* raised a mighty Army, and provided an answerable proportion of Victuals, Ammunition, and Artillery; and the Emperor had in *Hungary* an Army of thirty eight thousand *Germans*, whom the *Hungarians* favored not by reason of their difference in Religion, so that by *Ottober*, through want of accommodations, and by surfeits w<sup>ch</sup> they took through immoderate drinking of Wine, & eating of Fruits, it mouldred almost to nothing; and being advanced as far as *Clausenburg* in *Transylvania*, they were distressed for want of Victuals and Forrage, and almost environed with their enemies: About this time *Barcay* fell into disgrace with the *Turk*, who preferred *Apafi* to be Prince of *Transsylvania*; against whom *Remini Janos* opposed himself with eight thousand men, but he went daily to the worst, and the *Germans* were forced to retreat, which made him betake himself to places of more security.

Thus things continued till the year 1663, at which time the *Turks* did not only invade *Transylvania* and *Hungary*, but some of the Emperors Hereditary Countries also, & in July the *Grand Vizier* came into *Hungary* with an Army of above an hundred thousand men, at least an hundred great Guns, and all other provisions answerable. His first work was to lay two Bridges over the *Danow*, one neer *Gran*, and the other neer *Parkham*; so that it was doubtful whether he would fall upon *Newhansel*, or upon *Raab*; but the continual rains, which caused the *Danow* to overflow, hindred him for a time; yet at length he passed over some of his Army at the Bridge neer *Parkham*, whereupon Count *Forgatz*, the Gouvernor of *Newhansel*, with six thousand men assaulted those that were come over, July 28, but the number being greater than he expected, and more hastning over to them, he was compassed about with his enemies, and though his *Germans* and *Heyducks* fought stoutly, yet being overpowred, most of them were cut in pieces, himself with some few others getting into *Newhansel*: This the *Vizier* presently besieged, and at length it was surrendered to him upon honourable Conditions: So that Septemb. 26. the Christians marched out being two thousand and almost five hundred able men, with Arms and four

four pieces of Ordinance, the enemy finding in the City, seventy Peices of Ordinance, and great store of Arms, Powder, Wine, Meal, and Corn.

About the same time some *Tartars*, and others, forced away over the River *Wargh*, cutting in pieces such Christians as guarded the pass, and so crossing the Mountains they went into *Moravia*, where they plundered, and burnt Towns and Villages for ten dayes together, and then they passed into *Austria*, where also they made great spoil, and having laden themselves with Booty, they returned to the Camp at *Newhansel*.

Then did the *Vizer*, and the *Turks* make an attempt upon *Serinwar*, and another upon *Clausenburg*, but at both places they were repulsed : and Count *Serini* in the mean time with an Army of *Croats*, and others, made an incursion into some of the *Turks* countries, where he did them much harm, and at his return was made *Generalissimo* of all the Emperors Forces, then rendezvouzed at *Presburg*, under their former General *Mosuceneli* : Towards which place the *Vizer* now advanced, giving out rumors that he meant to Attaque it. But such had been the care of *Serini* in furnishing of it, himself also being in it, that the *Vizer*, contenting himself with the taking in of some other Towns and places of lesser concernment, he made an Honourable retreat, and presently besieged *Nistra*, a very strong City, not far from *Newhansel*, which after a while, was surrendred to him upon Articles : which Victories, and his faithful performance of Covenants, made way for his successes elsewhere : For *Tyrnaw*, and some other Towns opened their Gates to him, upon his promise that they should enjoy their Religion, and Liberties without disturbancee.

Then did he besiege *Schinta*, a very strong Fortress, but *Oktobr* being almost gone, and Winter coming on apace, he was forced to raise his siege, and to provide Winter Quarters for his Army. He left four thousand men in *Newhansel* and fifteen hundred in *Nistra*, besides ten thousand others to be ready upon all emergencies ; and to encrease the danger of the Imperialists, *Apaffi*, Prince of *Transylvania*, declared himself an enemy to them, having a promise from the Great *Turk* of the

*Moravia*  
plundered,  
and  
*Austria*.

*Serini invades the Turkey.*

*Nistra taken,*  
and  
other places by the  
*Turk*.

The *Vizer*  
retreats.

Kingdom of *Hungary* to be conferred upon him when it is conquered.

*Apaffes successes.*

*Apaffes* first design was upon the *Mine-Towns*, whence they have their Gold: but that which hindred his proceedings was this; there were *Novigrad*, and *Leventz* in his way, two very strong Places and well fortified and Garrisoned. *Leventz* was first attaqued by him, and though there was nothing wanting for the securing of the place, yet after a while it was surrendred upon Articles, which were punctually performed.

From thence he marched to *Novigrad* in Upper *Hungary*, which after a stout, but short resistance, was surrendred to him: and though some Regiments were sent by the Emperor to secure the *Mine-Towns*, yet *Apaffi* took in *Shumnitz*, *Cremnitz*, and some other of them.

*A Diet at Ratisbone.*

The Emperor himself went from *Vienna* to *Regensburgh*, where he had summoned a *Diet*, to consider with the Princes of *Germany* how these evils might be prevented, leaving to Govern in his absence, the Archduke *Charles Joseph* his Brother, who, not long after, fell sick and died.

*Serini's successes.*

In the mean while *Apaffi* had surrendred to him *Zekelkeyt*, and *Clausenburg*, which strong holds had been held by the Emperor ever since the death of *Rakoczi*. The *Tatars* that were quartered in *Hungary*, expecting Frosts wherein they might be enabled to action, the Winter proving open, and mild, the places and Garrisons wherein they were being overburthened, they began to want provisions, so that they were forced to disperse themselves for better accommodation; which advantage Count *Serini* taking, by the benefit of a sudden Frost, with an Army of about thirty five thousand, he fell into the enemies Country in the lower *Hungary* and *Croatia*, advancing as far as *Eseck*, where there was a Bridge neer to the conjunction of the *Danow* with the *Dravus*, over which the *Turks* used to pass from *Belgrade*, now *Greek Weissenburg*, into the Lower *Hungary*; the Count knowing what disadvantage the breaking down of this Bridge would be to them in reference to the ensuing *Campagna*, notwithstanding all opposition made by the enemy, he so maimed, and disjoyned it, that part of it fell into

into the *Dravus*: since when they have been very busie in re-pairing it.

Count *Serini* having succeeded so well in this enterprise, laid all the Country waste with fire, and sword, and so returned: Yet in his way, he came by *Quing; Ecclesie*, and summoned it; the Town seemed to be willing to Parlie till they had drawn some of his forces within the reach of their Cannon, and then let fly amongst them, at which time many of his men, and some eminent Officers were slain, which so incensed *Serini*, that he took the Town by storm, sacked, and burnt it, the Souldiers and many others retreating into the Castle; which *Serini* thought not fit to besiege, then passing by *Zigeth*, he fell upon *Segess*, which he took by assault, but with the los of more of his Officers of note; and so by *Canyfa* (which he durst not adventure upon) his Army being much diminished he returned home.

*Quing;*  
*Ecclesie*  
burnt.

## The Description of *Transylvania*, with a Catalogue of the *Vay-vods*, and Princes thereof.

**T**ransylvania is bounded on the East with *Moldavia*: On the West with the Upper *Hungary*: On the North with *Russia Nigra*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*, from which it is separated by the *Carpathian Mountains*: On the South with *Rascia*, and *Walachia*.

*Transylva-nia descri-bed.*

It took its name from the great Woods lying betwixt it and *Hungary*, the Latine Name signifying the Countrey beyond the Woods. By the Dutch it's called *Seber Burgen*, from seven Castles, or strong holds, that were anciently built in it, to defend the Frontiers.

It is environed round about with high Hills and Woods, as  
E 2 with

It's strong situation.

with Walls, so that the passages into it are very difficult; by reason also of certain Rivers, and Brooks, amongst which there is the River of *Alutha*, where there is a strong Castle built, called *Roseth*, to defend the passage: And upon the River of *Mariscus*, there is another Fort, called *Brosch*.

The Com-  
modities  
of it.

The soil doth naturally abound with Wines, Corn, and Fruit, of which it yielded such plenty in the time of the Romans, that the Emperor *Trajan* caused a piece of mony to be coined, which had the Figure of *Ceres*, holding in one hand a *Cornucopia*, and in the other a plain *Tablet*, with this inscription, *Abundantia Dacia*. The abundance of *Dacia*. More particularly, besides the great plenty of Wheat, and most excellent Wines, it yields great store of Cherries, Damascens, Malacootons, Musk-melons, not inferior to those of *Italy*. As also Centaury great store, and many other Medicinal Plants. Some Mines of Gold, and Silver they have, and many more of Iron, Brass, and Copper; and not a few Veins of Salt, and Sulphur. Of Cattle they have such abundance, that many times large Oxen are sold for a *Floren*, or half a Crown apiece. They have also a notable breed of Horses, which are exceeding swift, whose manes hang down to the ground: Not to say any thing of that variety of wild Beasts which they have in their Woods, and Forrests; and of all sorts of Fowl, both for food, and pleasure.

The qua-  
lity of the  
People.

The People are much of the same nature with the *Hungarians*, to whom they have been of a long time subject, but somewhat more stubborn, and untractable; they speak the same Language that the *Hungarians* use, with some difference in the *Dialect* only. They were converted at the same time to the Christian Faith, and have the same forms of Ecclesiastical Government; and the same variety of Religions. In former times they used to read as the *Jews* do, from the right hand to the left: but of late, they conform herein to the Western Nations, from whom they are generally descended.

The Sla-  
vonian  
language.

It's evident that the People of this Country are the Progeny of the *Saxons* by their *Saxon* Language, yet in part retained: For we find that *Charlemayne*, like a Politick Conqueror, transplant-

ed

Their  
Original.

ed many of *Saxons* hither, that thereby he might weaken their strength at home, and by them fortifie the Bounds of his Empire. There is also a Story cited by *Verstigan* to confirm it; Which is this,

*Halberstadt* was beyond credit, troubled with Rats, which a Musician, which they called the *Peed Piper*, undertook for a great Mass of Money to destroy, which they agreed to. Hereupon he tuned his Pipes, and all the Rats in the Town dancing after him, were drowned in the next River. This done, he asked his pay, which they denied him; Whereupon he strikes up a new fit of mirth, and all the children, both Males, and Females in the Town, followed him into the Hill *Hamelen*, which presently closed again. The Parents miss their children, but could never hear news of them (believe it who pleases) till now of late some have found them in *Transylvania*. This marvellous accident is said to have happened *July 22. Anno Christi 1376*, Since which time, it's said, that the People of *Halberstadt* permit not any Drum, Pipe, or other Instrument to be sounded in that street: and they established a Decree that in all writings of Contracts, and Bargains, after the Date of our Lord Christ's Nativity, the date also of this their childrens transmigration should be added for the remembrance of it.

But though the *Dutch* or *Saxons* make up the main Body of the *Transylvanians*, yet, having been conquered by the *Hungarians*, they have received many of their Colonies amongst them; and in the Northern parts of *Transylvania* there remain still some of the old *Scythians*, whih were planted there by *Attila*. Out of all these, the Body of this Country is composed so strong and populous that they are able to raise an Army of ninety thousand men; and actually they did Arm six thousand Horse, and twelve thousand Foot for the Battel of *Kerefture*; *Anno Christi 1596.* being more than all *Hungary* sent to that service by two thousand.

Chief Towns in *Transylvania* of the foundation of the *Dutch*, or *Saxons*, are; 1. *Hermansted*, in *Latine*, *Hermanopolis*, situate on the River *Cibin*, so named from one *Herman*, who was the Founder of it. It's little Inferior

A strange story.

The popu-  
lous-  
ness of it.

The chief  
Towns.

terior to Vienna for strength or greatness. It's well fortified both by Art, and Nature : for it stands in a Moorish place, so that the access unto it is very difficult. 2. *Cronstad*, called in *Latine Corona*, by some *Braffovia*, by others *Stephanopolis*, which name was given to it by *Stephen King of Hungary*, who repaired, and beautified it. It's situate on the borders of *Wallachia*, amongst fruitful Mountains. It's adorned with a fair *Library*, a kind of University, and it's the most noted *Empory*, or Mart-Town in all this Country, unto which there is great resort, especially in the time of their publick Fairs, by *Turks, Arabians, Greeks, Armenians, Polanders, Walachians*, and other Nations. 3. *Bistricium*, called by the *Dutch No-ren*: It receives it's name from the River *Bistrice*, which runs through it; It's so pleasant, and so sweet a Town, that there is no mire or durt to be seen in it at any time, or if there be, the People presently cause the River, by stoping of it, to swell over it's Banks, and so to cleanse the streets. 4. *Mediesus* (called by the *Dutch, Meduiss*) so called, *quasi Medius Consensus*, because it's situate in the midst of the Country. It's a Town almost as neat a *Bistrice*. 5. *Segosmaria*, or *Schesburg*, which stands on the declivity of a Hill. 6. *Zabefus*, or *Laiz*, which was once the chief Town of the *Saxons*, but now it's much decayed. It's situate in a very deep Valley, well fenced with waters, and those waters full of Fish. 7. *Clausenbourg*; called in *Latine, Claudionopolis* from the Emperor *Claudius the second*, who re-edified it. At the first, it was a Colony of the *Saxons*, or *Dutch* onely; But of late times the *Hungarians* coming in as Strangers, were at last priviledged as Citizens, and inhabit it together with them. The Town is well seated in the midst of a pleasant Plain, encompassed with a handsome wall, and beautified with Elegant buildings. 8. *Alba Julia*, called now *Weisenberg*. It's situate on a small Brook called *Oratas*, whence it had it's Name. It's built on the side of a Hill neer the River *March*, or *Murse*: It overlooks a large fruitful Plain. It was heretofore a Bishops See, and the ordinary Residence of the Prince, or *Vayvod of Transylvania*: but of late it hath been a Garrison of *Hungarian* Souldiers, who held it for the Emperor, as King of *Hungary*.

The

The Chief Towns belonging to the *Hungarians*, and by them inhabited, are 1. *Varadin*, much mentioned in the stories of these later times since the Invasion of the *Turks*; It's situate on the Borders of *Hungary*. 2. *Thorda*, built in or neer the place, called by *Ptolmoy*, *Salina*, because of the abundance of Salt-pits which were then about it. 3. *Engerdine*, by the *Romans* called *Annium*, from a Causey leading to it, which was railed by one *Annus*, and from him so named; some fragments whereof are still remaining. 4. *Deva*, which is remarkable for having a vein of the best Wines about it, not inferior to those of *Venustum* in *Italy*. 6. *Zilabi*. 7. *Gela*, of both which, little is memorable. 8. *Millenbach*, not far from which, betwixt it, and the Town of *Brass*, is a very strong Fortress, commanding a streight, and narrow passage leading into the Country of *Hungary*.

The chief  
Towns  
belonging  
to the  
*Hungari-*  
*ans*.

In the North part of *Transylvania*, lyeth the Province called *Zaculia*, inhabited by the *Siculi*, or the old brood of *Scythians*, brought hither by *Attila*, when he first conquered this Country. They are a People which have much in them of the ancient *Hunn*, and heretofore had a Language peculiar to themselves; But now they speak the *Hungarian* generally, differing onely in the *Dialect*. But though, by the necessity of Commerce, and co-habitation, they have learned the same Language, yet they still retain their ancient customs, and are Governed by their own Laws. They are a Warlike People, and live after the same manner as the *Switzers* do, being divided into seven *Cantons*, each *Canton* being absolute in and of it self; but all united with the *Transylvanians*, and amongst themselves, for the defence of their Country against the pretention of the *German*, and *Turkish* Emperors; and though they acknowledge some subjection to the Emperor, as King of *Hungary*, yet it is but what they list themselves, being anciently privileged from all Taxes, more than the paying of a Bull for every Houshold at the Coronation of a new King; when, and how often so ever it falls out. In former times, no Nobility, nor any one of better means, and greater eminence than other, was known amongst them, but

The *Siculi*  
in part  
of it.

They im-  
brace the  
Gospel.

but of later times some have overtopped others, both in power, and title, as in other places.

*Transylvania* was Conquered by *Stephen*, the first King of *Hungary*, surnamed the *Saint*, by whose perswasion, and inducements, they received the *Gospel*, after which time, as a member of that Kingdom, it was Governed by Deputies, whom they called *Vayvods of Transylvania* (the word *Vayvod* signifying as much as *Praefectus Militiae*, or a Lord Lieutenant) a name, by reason of the greatness of his place and power, of most authority in that Kingdom.

*The Vayvods, and Princes of Transylvania since the time of John Huniades.*

*Anno Christi* 1400. *John*, surnamed *Huniades*, was made *Vayvod of Transylvania* by *Vladislaus* the fourth. He was a Valiant, and Renowned Champion, and a great defender of his Country against the *Turks*, whom he overthrew in many Battels, especially in that of *Maxons*, where he slew of them fifty thousand. He dyed about the year 1458.

*Steven*, of the Noble Family of the *Battori*; He was *Vayvod* in the time of *Matthias*, surnamed *Corvinus*, Son of *Huniades*, and King of *Hungary*, about the year 1470.

*John* the second, surnamed *de Sepusio* was *Vayvod of Transylvania*, about the year 1527, and was afterwards chosen King of *Hungary* upon the Death of *Lewis* the second; and was thence ejected by *Ferdinand of Austria*, and restored to his Kingdom again by *Solyman the great Turk*. He died *Anno Christi* 1540.

*Americus*, Bishop of *Veradum*, was made *Vayvod of Transylvania* by *John de Sepusio*, when he took the Crown of *Hungary*. He was treacherously murthered for not complying with the *Turks*. *Anno Christi* 1534.

*Stephen Mayat*, a Noble, *Hungarian* but extreamly ambitious; Not long after the Death of *Americus*, he usurped the *Vayvodship*, and was confirmed therein, *Anno Christi* 1540.

*Stephen* the third, the Son of *John de Sepusio*, was made *Vayvod of Transylvania* whilst he was an Infant by *Solyman the Magnificent*. *Anno Christi* 1541.

*Stephen*

Stephen the fourth, ſurnamed Battori, was made Vayvod by the great Turks; and afterwards, upon the commendation of Amurath the third, was choſen King of Poland.

Christopher Battori, Brother to Stephen, ſucceeded him in the Vayvodship, when his Brother Stephen was choſen King of Poland. He was the first that, leaving the Title of Vayvod, called himſelf Prince of Tranſylvanía. 1575.

Sigismund, Son of Christopher Battori, was the next. He was a gallant Prince, who shook off the Turkish yoke, defeated many of their Armies, and flew ſome of their Baffa's. But not being able to hold out againſt ſo Potent an Enemy, he resigned his interest in Tranſylvanía to the Emperor Rodulphus, having for it in Exchange, the Dukedoms of Oppelen, and Ratibor in Sileſia, and an annual Penſion of fifty thouſand Joakims. But finding his Penſion ill paid, he reaſumed his Princedom and reſigned it again to a Kinsman.

Andrew Battori, Cousin to Sigismund; He was slain within the year by the Vayvod of Walachia. Anno Christi 1599.

Rodulphus, Emperor of Germany, and King of Hungary, was admitted Prince of Tranſylvanía. Anno Christi 1601. upon the ſecond Reſignation of Sigismund: But his Souldiers behaving themſelves very insolently, Sigismund was called back again, but never was well ſetled.

Justin Battori, ſurnamed Botſcay, ſucceeded in the Principality of Tranſylvanía, upon the Death of Sigismund, by the power of the Turks, by whose help he cleared the Country of the German Souldiers, Anno Christi 1604.

Gabriel Battori, of the family of the former Princes, ſucceeded in that Principality by the favour of Achmet, the Great Turk.

Sigismund Ragotzi, upon the death of Gabriel Battori, was made Prince by the power, and favor of the Turks. An. Christi 1610.

Bethlem Gabor, by the Great Turk was made Prince of Tranſylvanía; He was a professed enemy to the House of Austria, and maintained great Wars againſt it. Anno Christi 1620.

George Ragotzy, or Rakoczi, ſucceeded his Father in the Principality of Tranſylvanía. Anno Christi 1648. He died June the sixth Anno Christi 1660.

George Rakoczi the younger, ſucceeded him, who died the last Winter. 1663.

*Radus* was by the *Great Turk* made Prince of *Transylvania* in the life time of Prince *Rakoczi*, upon some distaste that he took against him for assisting the King of *Sweden* in his expedition into *Poland*. But when *Rakoczi* was dead, the *Turk* laid aside *Radus*, as unfit for his turn; whereupon one *Barkay*, a Creature of the *Turks*, made himself Prince of *Transylvania*; whom the *Turk* Protected, and supplied with forces against *Remini Janos*, the right successor of *Rakoczi*, whom many of the *Transylvanians* received for their Prince; This *Janos* fought *Barkay*, and made a great slaughter of his men; But at last being oppressed with the number of his enemies, he left *Transylvania*, and retreated to *Tockay*. *Anno Christi* 1661.

Not long after, *Barkay* falling into disgrace with the *Great Turk*, he put him down, and preferred to his place one *Apaffi*, who is now living. *Anno Christi* 1664.

## A brief Description of those Neighboring Countries which bound upon, or are neer unto Hungary, and are contained in this Map.

### *Sclavonia Described.*

*Sclavonia  
described.*

**S**Clavonia is bounded on the East with *Servia*, *Macedonia*, and *Epirus*: On the West with *Carniola*: On the North with *Hungary*: On the South with the *Adriatick Sea*. It's so called from the *Sclavy*, a People of *Dalmatia*. It contains in length, from *Arfia* to the River *Drinus*, about eight hundred *Italian Miles*, and in breadth about three hundred twenty five of the same miles; the longest day is about fifteen hours and an half in Summer.

The

The Country abounds with most of those commodities that are found in *Italy*, to which it is little inferior. It yields Wine and Oyl in great plenty; and hath good store of Cattel, and some wild Beasts: It hath also some rich veins of Gold and Silver. The Northern parts are Mountainous & cold, not yielding Wine, or such fruits as require heat; yet they yield good Pasturage, and breed a race of Sheep that have young twice a year, and are shorn four times. The Sea coast yields store of Fish, and very good Havens.

The  
Commo-  
dities of it.

The People are courageous, proud, stubborn, and untractable, of strong bodies and constitutions, able to endure much drudgery, wherein they are employed by the *Venetians*. The Christian Faith was first planted here, about the time of *Charles the Bald*, Emperor of the West. *Anno Christi 877. Sacer-*  
*pilus* being the first of their Kings that embraced the Gospel. In the Eastern parts towards *Greece* they embrace the Religion of the *Greek Church*; and in the Western towards *Italy*, that of the *Romish Church*; The *Mahumetan Religion* in those places which are subjected to the *Turks*. The *Sclavonian Lan-*  
guage is common to them all.

The qual-  
ties of  
the People

Their  
Religion.

The Chief Mountains in this Country are called *Scardonicis*; the Chief Rivers are; 1. *Varieca*, which parts it from *Dalmatia*; 2. *Arfa*, that bounds it on the West; And 3. *Dri-*  
*nus*, that bounds it on the East. 4. *Narento*, not far from *Epidaurus*. This Country was anciently called *Illyria*, or *Il-*  
*lyricum*; and is subdivided into *Windismark*, *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, *Dalmatia*, and *Contado Di Zara*.

The  
mountains  
and rivers

#### Windismark described.

*Windismark* is bounded on the East with part of the Lower *Hungary*; On the West with *Carniola*, or *Krain*: On the North with the River *Dravus*; and on the South with *Croatia*. The Chiefest Towns in it are; 1. *Windisch greits*, seated on the *Dravus*. 2. *Sagona*, neer unto the *Savus*. 3. *Gradiška* on the South: And 4. *Zagabria*, on the also South of the same River. 5. *Novigrod*, on the *Savus*, neer to *Germany*. 6. *Petrovya* at the foot of the Mountaines which are between the *Savus* and the *Dravus*, and divide *Hungary* from

Windis-  
mark de-  
scribed.

The chief  
Towns.

### The adjacent Countries Described.

*Sclavonia.* 7. *Sissag*, or *Sisbaken*, situate on the *Savns*, over against *Zagabria*, where it receiveth the River *Zulph*, famous for the defeat here given to the *Turks*, *Anno Christi* 1593. who hoped by the Conquest hereof, to open a free passage for themselves into *Germany*: for which end they sat down before it with a great Army; but the Town held it out gallantly till it was relieved by the *Germans*, who slew of the *Turks* eight thousand in the place, and most of the rest were drowned in the *Savns*, as they fled hastily from the Conquering Sword.

This Province is much of it under the House of *Austria*, as Kings of *Hungary*, to which Crown it belongs, but the North, and East parts of it, now groan under the yoke of the *Turk*.

#### Croatia described.

*Croatia*  
described.

*Croatia* is bounded on the North with *Windismark*, from which its parted by the River *Una*, or *Wana*; On the East with *Bosnia*; On the South with *Liburnia*, or *Cestado di Zara*: On the West with *Carniola*; the Country for the most part is cold, and mountainous, yet resonably fruitful, having necessary provisions for the life of man, and wou'd yield far more profit to the Inhabitants were it not for the ill neighbourhood of the *Turk*, to whose Tyranny, and oppressions it is enthralled; the People are good Souldiers, and are called *Crabatis*.

The Chief Towns in it are; 1. *Masch*, or *Mosch*, bordering upon *Germany*. 2. *Oftrowits*, a strong Fort on the same Frontire. 3. *Wibits*, by the Dutch called *Bigiben*, the Chief Town of the Country, standing like an Island in the River *Una*, and strongly fortified by Art; yet was it taken by the *Turks*, *Anno Christi* 1591. 4. *Zeng*. 5. *Wackat*. 6. *Tarnow*. 7. *Mudrisch*. Part of this Country is held by the House of *Austria*, and the other Part by the *Turks*.

#### Bosnia described.

*Bosnia*  
described.

*Bosnia* is bounded on the East with *Servia*; On the West with *Croatia*; On the North with the River *Savns*; On the East with the Lower *Hungary*; and on the South with *Dalmatia*. The chiefest Towns in it are; 1. *Faisza* or *Faziga*, situate on the top of an high Hill, the bottom whereof is almost compas-

The chief  
Towns.

compassed with two Rivers, which there uniting, pass into the *Savns*. The Town, by reason of the steepness of the Hill, the unfordableness of the River, and the inaccessible Castle, is counted impregnable; 2. *Warbasoni*, the Chief Town of the Country, but unwalled. 3. *Cazach*. 4. *Schwanica*. 5. *Dorobiza*, the first Town taken by *Mahomet the Great* in his Conquest of this Kingdom. 6. *Clyssa*; This Country did formerly belong to the Crown of *Hungary*; till it was surprized by the *Turks*, *Anno Christi* 1464.

Dalmatia described.

*Dalmatia*, is bounded on the East with *Albania*, from which it's parted by the River *Driso*; On the East with *Variecha*, which divides it from *Liburnia*: On the North with *Bosnia*, and on the South with the *Adriatick Sea*.

*Dalmatia  
described.*

Places of most note in it are: 1. *Sebenic*, on the Sea shoar. 2. *Salona*. 3. *Spalato*, a Sea Town, and an Archbishops See; Of this See was *Marcus Antonius de Dominis*, who seeming to lothe the *Romish Superstition*, fled into *England*, *Anno Christi* 1618, where he found favourable entertainment; and having here, both by Preaching, and writing, laboured to overthrow the Church of *Rome*, yet *Anno Christi* 1622, he declared himself to be of another mind, and returning again to *Rome*, he wrote very reproachfully of the Church of *England*; yet it seems, they durst not trust him, but imprisoned him in the Castle of *S<sup>t</sup> Angelo*, where he died, and his dead body they burnt to ashes. 4. *Almissa*, situated on a high Rock, and defended with an impregnable Castle. 5. *Stagno*, which stands upon the Point of a long and spacious *Cibronefe*, not far from which, the River *Narento* falls into the *Adriatick Sea*. 6. *Castel Novo*, a strong Fortress within the Gulph *Catharo*, now in the possession of the *Turks*. 7. *Antibari*, on the Eastern side of the Bay, an Archbishop See, but now in the hands of the *Turks*. 8. *Catbaro*, on the same side of the Bay; A strong hold of the *Venetians* against the *Turks*; It gives denomination to the Bay, now called *Golpho de Catbaro*. 9. *Deleigno*. 10. *Scutari*, more within Land, founded on a steep Rock; It resisted for a year, the whole power of *Mahomet the second*, that battered it continually.

*The chief  
Towns.*

The adjacent Countries Described.

nually with seventy pieces of Ordinance, whereof some of them carried a Bullet of twelve hundred weight, and at last was taken by the *Turks*, *Anno Christi 1578*. Not far from this Town is the great Lake of *Sentari*, an hundred & thirty miles in compass, environed on all sides with Mountains; but only on the North, out of which Issueth the River *Driana*, which parting *Sclavonia* from *Macedonia*, and *Servia*, runneth into the *Savus*. 11. *Alefo*, the furthest Town of ali *Dalmatia* towards *Greece*; where the famous *Scanderbeg* was buried. 12. *Medon*, where the Emperor *Dioclesian* was born. 13. *Dalmatinum*, once the *Metropolis* of this Country, situate on the River *Drinu*.

Betwixt the *Chersonese* of *Stagno*, and the Gulph of *Catharo* stands the Town, and Territory of *Ragus*, Governed by their own Laws, and Magistrates, as a free Commonwealth, paying only to the *Turk* fourteen thousand *Zechines* yearly for a *Tribute*, and as much in *Presents*, for which they are discharged of all customs, and impositions within his Dominions; It hath a commodious Port; the Town is well built, fortified with Walls, and a strong Castle. It's an *Archbishop See*, and is made rich by *Marchandising*.

*Dacia described.*

*Dacia  
described.*

*Dacia* is bounded on the East with the *Euxine Sea*, and some part of *Thrace*; On the West with *Hungary* and *Sclavonia*; on the North with *Podolia*, and some parts of *Poland*; and on the South with the rest of *Thracia*, and *Macedonia*: It lies on both sides of the *Danow*, frontiring all along upon the Upper, and Lower *Hungary*, and part of *Sclavonia*: It contains in it these Provinces; 1. *Transylvania* before described. 2. *Moldavia*. 3. *Walachia*. 4. *Rascia*. 5. *Servia*. 6. *Bulgaria*; the first four are on the North side of the *Danow*; the two last on the South thereof. Of these in order,

*Moldavia described.*

*Moldavia  
described.  
The Com-  
dities.*

*Moldavia* is bounded on the East with the Sea; on the West with *Transylvania*; On the North with the River *Niester*; and on the South with *Walachia*. It's fruitfull in Corn, Wine, Gras, and Wood; It's most used for Pasturage, wanting Peo-

ple

ple to till it: It breeds store of Beef and Mutton, whereof it sends much abroad into other Countries. The Port Towns are full of Armenians, Jews, Hungarians, and Ragusan Merchants, the Country is almost round, the Diameter neer three hundred English miles. Its under the Turk.

Walachia described.

Walachia is bounded on the East with Moldavia, and a branch of Ister; On the West with Rascia; On the North with Transylvania and some parts of Moldavia; and on the South wholly with the Danow that parts it from Servia, and Bulgaria. It's in length five hundred miles, and in breadth an hundred and twenty. For the most part it's plain, and fertile, abounding with Cattle and an excellent breed of Horses; Hath some Mines of Gold, Silver, and Iron; Saltpits, and all things necessary for the life of man; They receive their Vay-vods from the Great Turk.

Walachia described.

The com-  
modities.

The other Provinces before-mentioned, not touching upon Hungary, nor contained in this Map, I shall say nothing of them.

Austria described.

Austria hath on the East, Hungary, from which it's parted by the River Rab; On the West Bavaria; On the North Bohemia; On the West Teyn, that separates it from Moravia, and on the South Styria, or Steirmark; The air is generally healthful, and the earth fruitful, yielding a plentiful increase without soiling, and so easie of tillage, that on the North side of the Danow, they plow with one Horse. It's plentiful of Grain and Wine; yields great store of excellent Safforn, and some salt. It's divided by the River Danow into the Upper, and Lower Austria.

Austria  
described.

The com-  
modities.

The Chief Towns in the Upper Austria are; 1. Gmünd, seated on a Lake called Gemunder See, bordering on Bavaria. 2. Lintz, seated on the confluence of the River Draun with the Danow. 3. Walkenstein on the Ens, neer Steirmark. 4. Ens, on the fall of that River into the Danow. 5. Waldhoven, neer the head of the River Ips. 6. Ips, seated on the River so called.

The chief  
Towns.

Vienna  
described.

ed. 7. *Newful*, on a great Lake so named. 8. *Wels*, on the *Danow*. 9. *Haimburg*, on the confluence of the *Danow* and the River *Mark*, where grows some Ginger. 10. *Newfas*, built of late. 11. *Vienna*, seated on the Bank of the *Danow*, well stored with private and Publick Buildings, each house having great store of Cellaredge; The streets are generally spacious, and well paved, clean and sweet even in Winter. It's fenced with a mighty wall, and very deep ditches on all parts, and many Bulwarks, Towers, and Ramparts; Esteemed the strongest hold in Christendom against the *Turks*. *Anno Christi* 1526, it gave a famous repulse to them, at what time *Solyman* the Magnificent besieged it with two hundred thousand men; But by the valour of *Frederick* the second, Prince Elector Palatine, and other Princes, he was compelled to retire with the loss of eighty thousand men. It's the usual residence of the German Emperors; It was made a University *Anno Christi* 1356. It's adorned with an Episcopal See, many Magnificent Churches, and stately Monasteries; with a sumptuous, and Princely Palace. In the Lower *Austria* there are few Towns of any note.

#### Stiermark described.

Stiermark  
described.

*Stiria*, or *Stiermark* is bounded on the North with *Austria*; on the South with *Carinthia*; On the East with *Hungary*; and on the West with *Carniola*. It extends in length an hundred and ten miles, and in breadth not above sixty. The whole Country is Mountainous and Hilly by reason of the branches of their neighbouring *Alps*, and rich only in Minerals.

The chief  
Towns.

The Chief Towns in it, are: 1. *Gratz*, seated upon the River *Mur*. A Town once full of Protestants, who could not be forced from the free exercise of Religion, till the year 1598, in which *Margaret*, Sister to *Ferdinand de Gratz*, was by the Citizens Nobly entertained, with whom entred so many Souldiers, as overpowered the City, and fourteen Protestant Ministers were presently banished. 2. *Rachelsburg*. 3. *Pruck*, both situate on the *Mur*. 4. *Stechaw*, an Episcopal See, seated on the *Dravus*. 5. *Petaw*, standing somewhat higher on the *Dravus*. 6. *Lamboch*, on the *Dravus* also. 7. *Vestissperg*.

*Sperg*, on the River *Kainach*. 8. *Cely*. 9. *Cainis*, a well fortified Town, and the strongest Bulwark in this Country against the Turk.

Carinthia described.

*Carinthia*, by the Dutch called *Karnten*, which is bounded on the East with *Stiermark*, and the River *Lewanda*: On the West with the District of *Salzburg*, and the River *Salzach*; On the North with *Austria*; and on the South with *Carniola*, and the River *Dravus*. It's situate in the worst part of the *Alps*, and is poor and barren, except only in Minerals; extending all along the *Dravus* for a hundred English miles in length, and forty seven in breadth, betwixt that River, and the *Mur*, by which it is bounded.

Carinthia described.

The chief Towns in it are. 1. *St Veit*, situate at the meeting of the *Glan*, and the *Wines*, adorned with a spacious market-place, and a beautiful Conduit. 2. *Vittach*, seated on the *Dravus* in a fruitful Valley, encompassed about with Rocks; the Houses are adorned on the outside with painted Sories, very delightful to behold. 3. *Gurch*, a small Town, but an Episcopal See. 4. *Clangfoot*, on the Lake called *Werd Zee*, a well fenced place. 5. *Wolsperg*; on the *Lavanda*, neer to *Stiermark*. 6. *Lavamundi*, an Episcopal See on the same border, situate where that River falls into the *Dravus*. 7. *Freisach*, a very ancient Town, &c.

The chief Towns.

Bavaria described.

*Bavaria*, is bounded on the East with *Austria*; On the West with the River *Lech*, which parts it from *Schamben*; On the North with the Upper *Palarinate*; and on the South with *Tirol*, and *Carinthia*. It's divided into three Parts. 1. The *Higher*, lying towards the *Alps* of *Tirol*. 2. The *Lower*, extending all along the Bank of the *Danow*. 3. The District of *Salzburg*, situate betwixt the *Inn*, and *Austria*: all three being much overspread with Woods and Forrests, the remainders of the once famous *Hercinian Forrest*; The *Higher* lying towards the *Alps*, is cold and barren; the *Lower* is more fruitful and better planted: All have great store of Timber for build-

Bavaria described.

The commodities.

building, and of fuel for the fire ; and multitudes of Swine are fed with Malt in the Woods.

The chief  
Towns.

The principal Cities in the *Higher Bavaria*, are, 1. *Munichen*, the Dukes seat, standing on the River *Iser*, in a very sweet, and pleasant soil, amongst Ponds and Groves, daintily interlaced with pretty Rivulets, and enriched with fruitful Gardens ; that of the Dukes being hardly to be paralleld : It's a large and populous City, adorned with many specious Publick Buildings, as Churches, Turrets, Libraries, the Senate House, or Guild-Hall, and Market-place of rare and excellent Structure. Amongst which is a Library in the Dukes Pallace, wherein are about eleven thousand Volumes, most of them Manuscripts. This City was made by *Maximilian* the late Duke, the receptacle for all the spoils which he got in his *German Wars* : So that when the Town was taken by *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, he found in it an hundred and forty Brais pieces of Ordnance, in one of which, he had thirty thousand Crowns of Gold. 2. *Landsberg*, upon the *Leck*, near the *Alps of Tirol* ; once a strong City, but dismantled by the King of *Sweden*. 3. *Mertenwald*, a beautiful Town, seated neer the *Alps*. 4. *Fridberg*, a well fortified Town.

In the *Lower Bavaria* these places are of most note ; 1. *Rain*, seated on the *Leck*, neer to the place where it falls into the *Danow* ; Memorable for the fight between the King of *Sweden*, and *Bavarians*, when the said King pass'd his forces over that River, in which *John Earl of Tilly* received that wound whereof he died shortly after at *Ingolstad*. 2. *Newburg* upon the *Danow*, not far from the *Rain* ; the first Town in *Bavaria*, taken in by the *Swedes* after the former fight. 3. *Ingolstad*, made a University, anno *Christi* 1410 A place so strongly fortified both by Art and Nature, that it seems impregnable : Here the King of *Sweden* found a check to his proceedings, being forced to raise his Siege, and follow other enterprises. 4. *Regensberg*, or *Raisbone*, on the *Danow* also, where the late *Diet* was held ; It's a fair, rich, and populous City, beautified with Multitudes of Churches, and Monasteries, made of late the ordinary place for the General *Diets* of the Empire. It's an Imperial City, but was unexpectedly siezed on by the Duke of

of *Bavaria* when the *Swedes* first got footing in his Dominions, and was held by him with a very strong Garrison after the loss of *Munichen*, till at last it was won from him by the *Swedes*, Anno Christi 1633. 5. *Passaw*, seated on the *Danow* where it meets with the *Inn*, and the *Ils*, by which it's divided into three Towns, *Passaw*, *Innstaide*, and *Illstaide*. A rich City, and Episcopal See. A place famous for the many meetings of the *German Princes*, especially for that, Anno Christi 1532, wherein it was agreed, that, all quarrels laid aside, the Protestants should enjoy the free exercise of their Religion. 6. *Frisnig*, situate on the rising of a fine round Hill, near the River *Ambra*. An Episcopal See; One of the Bishops was *Ortho Frigeniss*, a good Historian. 7. *Landsont*, upon the River *Ilar* in the richest, and most pleasant part of all *Bavaria*; A beautiful City, adorned with a Church of most curious building, and a magnificent Pallace for the use of the Duke. 8. *Freister*, the only Imperial Town, except *Regensburg* in all this Dukedom.

Saltzburg described.

The Bishoprick, or District of *Saltzburg* extends from the *Inn* towards the confines of *Austria*; It's a Rocky, dry, and barren Country, excepting only a few Valleys, being seated in the midst of the *Julian Alps*. The principal Town is *Saltzburg*, seated in the River *Saltzach*; It's a City strongly situate amongst those Mountains, and beautiful; and an Archbishops See; when *Luther* first endeavoured a Reformation, the Bishop hereof (*Mattheus Langius*) confessed that the Mass had it's faults, and the Court of *Rome* was much corrupted, and the vicious Lives of Priests and Friars fit to be reformed, *Sed quod Misellus Monachus omnia reformat, id non esse tolerabile*: But that such a sorry fellow as *Luther* should attempt the Reformation, that, by no means was to be endured. 2. *Newkirch*, on the same River, and neer the Head thereof. 3. *Rotenburg*, on the East side of the *Inn*, bordering on *Bavaria*. 4. *Trannsbain*, upon the River *Trann*. 5. *Wildeßmet*, one of the farthest Northward; and 6. *Bisopps-staff*, one of the most Southern Towns in all this Tract.

Saltzburg  
described

The chief  
Towns.

*Maximilian*, the late Duke of *Bavaria*, out of his zeal to Popery, sided with *Ferdinand* the second, Emperor of *Germany*, in his Wars, *Anno Christi* 1620, and was General of his Armies against *Frederick*, Count Elector Palatine, chosen King of *Bohemia*: In which, having done great service to the Imperial, and Roman interest, he was by the said *Ferdinand* invested in the Upper *Palatinat*e, together with the Electoral dignity, which at first was conferred upon him but for his life: yet did the Electors of *Menz*, *Saxony*, and *Brandenburg* then Protest against it: But, afterwards in a Diet at *Prague*, *Anno Christi* 1628, the Electorship was settled upon him and his Heirs for ever, wherein he was also confirmed in the Treaty of *Munster*, and the Palatine was made an eighth Elector.

*The Kingdom of Bohemia described.*

*Bohemia*  
described.

*Bohemia* is compassed about with Woody Mountains, sometimes part of the *Hircinian Forrest*: It's bounded on the East with *Moravia*; On the West with the Upper *Palatinat*e, and *Voistland*: On the North with *Misnia*, *Lusatia*, and some part of *Silesia*: On the South with Parts of *Bavaria*, and *Austria*. It contains in compass about five hundred and fifty English Miles.

The Com-  
modities.

The Soil is indifferently fruitfull, and enriched with Mines of all sorts, but Gold; Tin they have in good plenty, which was first found out there, by a Cornish man, banished out of *England*, *Anno Christi* 1240. They have great store of Wood, and in some of their Forrests, a Beast called a *Lomie*, which hath a Bladder under it's neck full of scalding water, with which, when he is hunted, he so torments the Dogs, that he easily escapes them; of Corn they have sufficient, but no Wine, the air being sharp and piercing; It yields store of excellent Saffron.

The principal Rivers are; 1. The *Elb*, or *Albis*, having it's Spring here. 2. *Egra*. 3. The *Muldaw*; and 4. The *Warts*, which three last, empty themselves into the *Elb*, which runs through the midst of the Country.

The famousest Captain was *Zisca*, who in eleven Battails fought against the Pope and his Confederates in the defence of the

The  
Rivers.

The best  
Captain.

the *Hussites*; In all which, he prevailed, and went away victorious; Insomuch as at his Death, he willed the *Bohemians* to flea him, and make a Drum of his skin, the sound whereof, woud drive away their enemies.

The best Schollars they had, were *John Hus*, and *Jerome of Prague*; both burnt at the Council of *Constance*; *Anno Christi 1414*. They learned their Doctrine from the Books of *Wickliff*, brought thither by a young Scholar who had been a Student in *Oxford*.

Towns of most note in *Bohemia*, are , 1. *Budweis*, towards *Austria*. 2. *Augst*, neer the head of the *Elb*. 3. *Tabor*, a strong Town built by *Zisca* to be a place of retreat for his *Hussites*, thence called *Taborites*. 4. *Jaromir*. 5. *Molmuck*, both upon the *Elb*. 6. *Littomissel*, a Bishops See, bordering upon *Moravia*. 7. *Pilsen*, the last Town taken by the Imperialists in the War about the Crown, betrayed to *Tilly* for mony by some of Count *Manfields* Souldiers in his absence. 8. *Elbogen*, situated on the River *Egra*, much esteemed for it's Baths. 9. *Egra*, upon the same River ; A strong Town upon the borders of the Upper *Palatinate* : It's a large City of three miles Compafs ; having a sweet air, elegant buildings, a pleasant site, and a rich Soil : Superior in these things to *Prague* it self ; 10. *Prague*, the *Metropolis* of the Kingdom, seated in the middest thereof, upon the River *Mulda*; It consists of four several Towns, each of which hath it's several Customs, Laws, and Magistrates : The principal is called the *Old Town*, adorned with goodly Buildings, a spacious Market-place, and a stately Council-house. The second is called the *New Town*, separated from the former by a deep and wide Ditch ; The third is called the *Little Town*, divided from the *Old* by the River *Mulda*, joyned to it by a beautiful Bridge, consisting of twenty four Arches ; and in this part is the Hill *Rachine*, on the sides whereof are many fair and stately buildings belonging to the Nobility : and over them is a strong Castle, and Pallace for the Kings place of residence : The fourth Town is that of the *Jews*, wherein they have five *Synagoges*, and live after their own Law ; The whole City is rather large than fair, the streets in Winter dirty, and yield-

The best  
Schollars.

The chief  
Towns.

Prague  
described.

ing

ing an ill smell in Summer; and it's but a weak place. In it is a University.

Neer go it was fought that Battel between the Duke of *Bavaria*, and *Bucquoy* for the Emperor *Ferdinand* the second, on the one side, with fifty thousand men, and *Frederick*, newly Electe King of *Bohemia*, and the Prince of *Anhalt*, and Count *Thurne*, with thirty thousand men on the other side, wherein the Imperialists prevailed; the young Prince of *Anhalt*, *Thurne*, *Saxon Weimar*, and many others were taken Prisoners, the Kings Ordinance surprised, and *Prague* forced to yield to the Conquerors, and the King and Queen of *Bohemia* were driven presently to fly into *Silesia*.

#### Moravia described.

*Moravia*  
described.

*Moravia* is bounded on the East with *Hungary*; On the West with *Bohemia*; On the North with *Silesia*; and on the South with the *Lower Austria*, and the River *Tsja*. It's the most fruitful place for Corn in all *Germany*, and hath much *Frankincense*, which (as other doth) comes not out of Trees, but grows out of the Earth.

Places of most note in it, are, 1. *Olmanns*, on the River *Mark*, wherein is a small University. 2. *Brinn*, on the River *Schwarz*, the seat of the ancient Marqueses; and divers others about which there is nothing memorable. In this Country neer *Silesia*, is the Spring-head of the River *Odera*.

#### Silesia described.

*Silesia*  
described.

*Silesia*, called by the Dutch *Schles*, is bounded on the East with *Poland*; On the West with *Lusatia*; On the North with *Brandenburg*, and on the South with *Moravia*. It's wholly encompassed with Mountains except on the North, which lets in a sharp air upon them; and the Midland is full of Woods.

The chief  
Towns.

The Chief Cities are; 1. *Jagendorfe*. 2. *Munsterberg*. 3. *Glatz*; the last Town that held out for King *Frederick*. 4. *Glogau*, a strong Town on the River *Odera*. 5. *Niesse*, on a River so named, a Bishops See. 6. *Breslau*, in Latine, *Utricisflavia*, a Bishops See, on the River *Odera*: It's well built,

built, populous, and well contrived with open and even streets, 7. Oppolen, upon the *Odera*, well fortified both by Art and Nature, having a strong Castle in it, &c.

*The Arms of Hungary are Barre-wise of eight pieces, Gules, and Argent.*

About the year 1600, *Ferdinand de Gratz*, who was afterwards Emperor, was Governour of *Steirmark, Carinsia, and Carniola*; He married *Mariana*, the daughter of *William, Duke of Bavaria*, which Lady was such a Jesuit Papist, that she would not enter into the limits of his Dominions until they were purged of Heresie, and Hereticks (as she called them) and till the Liberties granted to those of the *Augustine Confession* were taken away, which accordingly, the Arch-Duke (by the perswasion of the Jesuits) did abrogate, and by Oath obliged himself to the Pope, that he would severely prosecute all the Protestants which were within his Dominions; and accordingly he either banished them, or Plundered, and Murthered them, which was prosecuted with such cruelty and inhumanity by his Popish Agents, that they blew up their very Churches with Gun-powder, and raged against the very bones of the Dead, not suffering them to lie quietly in their graves (which are common and allowed to all men) inasmuch as what the *Turks* had spared, was not spared by them. At the demolishing of their Churches in *Gratz*, they digged up the Body of *William Zimmerman*, an eminent Protestant Minister of that place, and threw it into the River *Mur*.

Against these outrages the Protestants pleaded the Treaty at *Passaw*, and challenged the Oath and Faith plighted to them by this Arch-Duke himself, by which (in the year 1581) he confirmed his Fathers agreement with the States, during which space of above eighteen years, he had received from them the Summe of nine hundred thousand *Florens* of the *Rhine*, as the price of their Liberty of Conscience; yet nothing would prevail to stop his violent proceedings against them,

But *Ferdinands* success was answerable to this Injustice;

A famous story.

Papish cruelty, and inhumanity.

For about this time he was engaged in the siege of *Canyfa*, held by the *Turks*, wherein he was assisted by *Aldobrand*, the Popes Legate, with his *Italian Forces*; and by the advice of *Sigismund*, Count of *Thurne*, there were none suffered to be listed in their Army but *Roman Catholicks*, lest the presence of any *Protestants* should cause the enterprise to miscarry. The Governor of *Canyfa* at this time, was *Hafanes*, who with eight hundred men, and as many more from *Zigeth*, and *Buda*, that through the negligence of *Orphus Galionius*, Ferdinands General of the Ordinance, got into the City, he defended it resolutely. This *Orphus* whilst he was busie in filling the ditches with wood from the adjoining Forest, was shot with a Culverin bullet, and killed. The *Turks* made frequent, and vigorous Sallies wherein they killed many; and though the Emperor *Martinus* sent six thousand men to assist and animate his Cousin, yet was the Siege spun out till Winter came, which with Frosts and Storms, enforced them to leave their Station (a thousand Horsemen being frozen to Death in one night:) They were also worn out with Snow, Hunger, Weariness, and Watching in attending the Active and Inductious Enemy, so that they were faine with dishonour to raise their Siege, and that in such haste that they left all their Ordinance for a prey to the *Turks*, who presently after their departure, flew all their sick, and wounded Souldiers that they left in their Camp; and thus it pleased God to preserve the *Protestants*, whom they would not admit into their Army, and the blow fell upon them, who were the persecutors of them.

F I N I S.

NEWLY EXTANT  
KNOWLEDGE & PRACTICE,

Or, a plain discourse of the chief things necessary to be KNOWN, BELIEVED, & PRACTISED, in Order to SALVATION; Very useful for Private Families; By Samuel Cradock, Sold by William Miller, at the Gilded Acorn in St Paul's Church-yard.



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